

JPRS 81188

1 JULY 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2650

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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1 July 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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RESPONSIBILITY FOR SETTING UP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Nairobi TAIFA LEO in Swahili 13 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Voice of TAIFA: Development Plans"]

[Text] Even though the government uses a great deal of money to carry out various development plans, there are some times when officials whose duty it is to set up these plans disgrace us a great deal.

Let us take an example of an astonishing account in Pwani Region. The Interantional Development Fund (IFAD) had set aside a sum of 704 million shillings to carry out development plans in the districts of Kilifi and Kwale.

It is astonishing that it was outside specialists at the meeting of the Development Committee of that region who brought up questions of the great cost of these programs and the need to use easily available resources within the country in order to reduce the expenses.

They also pointed out problems resulting from leaving various ministries out of the preparation of the development plan for these two districts.

It is evident that there is absolutely no development that can take place anywhere without the required firm cooperation.

Thus, it is astonishing that the Ministries of Health, Education, Culture and Social Services were treated lightly at the time of the preparation of the development plan.

The officials concerned with these programs only went to the Ministry of Water Development, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Livestock Development.

These things are surely important, especially for those things which lack good development plans which can be carried out in the interior, with the result that the people themselves take hold and run the program themselves.

What is more regretful in this account is that an economist in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Mr J. O. H. Kidenda, was not wanted in the cooperative system in these plans, and he thought it better to ask for foreign helpers also to bring specialists.

It is the duty of the specialists in this country to recognize their duties in being responsible for correctly setting up all the development plans.

This is exactly the way in which to remember more easily the origin of the development. There is no way that foreign specialists will be able to complete it in a satisfactory manner, for some of them set up development programs like these for only a few years and then they are changed.

Beyond that, such a situation results in our not being well informed as to the responsibilities of the head officials in the districts.

We are told that we have the responsibility of setting up development plans. That is surely the way we have to do things.

9216

CSO: 4749/33

CITIZENS TOLD TO FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION AMONG OFFICIALS

Nairobi TAIFA LEO in Swahili 3 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Voice of TAIFA: (magendo) and Corruption"]

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi touched again on the question of corruption and (magendo) while addressing the citizens on the weekend during the celebration of the workers holiday, May Day.

At that time, he asked the citizens to be very alert to this injustice and he also thanked those who have passed information on to him about those involved.

Likewise, a few weeks ago we used this column to push the citizens to join hands with the nation to oppose this injustice, for it can only be crushed if the citizens are upright and show that they cannot again tolerate this injustice by fighting those involved.

It has been the custom in the country for this injustice to be connected with government officials so that citizens would say "The Government is a mockery," that is, it's full of corruption and (magendo).

But it's not like that at all, absolutely not.

It would be better if the citizens themselves rejected servants like these corrupt ones, for it is government which helps to bring about a settlement where it is important for their development and strength.

The truth is that the government officials themselves are corrupt. It's government officials who are involved in corruption and (magendo), it is not the government.

These government officials are the ones who use the government to do their corrupt deeds and take that opportunity to spread its corrupt roots in society.

Why did some government officials get this way, and why haven't they straightened themselves out?

Sometimes it is because of greed. For many years, those who could misused their abilities.

Often many of these were driven by their greed and used their opportunities improperly.

This is because some of them did not know the true purpose of the government leadership and took advantage of their power as a short cut to get rich.

Riches do not grow on tress; man must work hard to gain them unless he is rich by inheritance, or by (magendo) and corruption.

Besides, this is the reason for the directive of KANU, which since the beginning has pointed out in the constitution that: "It is our aim to build a strong nation where people can work hard and make something of themselves, but not be enticed by greed to make themselves rich."

Corruption and (magendo) are exploitations which cause problems in society.

For example, a government building or road can be built badly because the person responsible for giving out the bribes gives the builder too small a handout.

Since ability and power help to bring a person riches, it is not wrong to have abilities and powers. But it is a great mistake for society to use government for that purpose.

Government officials must demand justice of the citizens they lead, and they must not use government as a bridge for getting rich through doing (magendo) or taking part in corruption.

This injustice arises from lack of goodness and uprightness and, if the citizens so desire, it will doubtless be easy to use the government to end this injustice.

9216

CSO: 4749/33

READER TALKS ABOUT TRIBALISM

Nairobi TAIFA LEO in Swahili 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Letter of reader Daniel R. Weke K'onyango of Migori, Suna: "Bring Tribalism to an End in Migori"]

[Text] Being a daily reader of this paper, I want to give my views about the increase of tribalism here in Migori, southern Nyanza.

Certainly stories of tribalism have increased very much in Migori even though President Daniel arap Moi and other leaders have made every effort to stop it.

Likewise, our M.P., Mr Okwanyo, minister of trade, and our councilman, Mr J. M. Sadhi, have tried hard to ask the citizens to rid themselves of tribalism, but the citizens themselves are not inclined to follow the example of their leaders.

Tribalism can cut apart not only development itself but also the entire country if it is allowed to continue.

Thus, I must strongly condemn citizens who take part in such things, especially in business or its beginnings.

9216

CSO: 4749/33

KENYA

READER TALKS ABOUT POLICE BRUTALITY IN WABURE

Nairobi TAIFA LEO in Swahili 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Letter of readers Albanti Utubora and Kitado K. Sammy of Wabure: "Why Hit Us Without Reason"]

[Text] We are taking this opportunity to join in with a reader from Mpeketoni, Lamu, in his statement of 23 April.

Mr Peter Kariuki K. was telling how police molest the people of that area.

Problems like those are not only in Lamu. Here in Wabuya the police have become too much for us.

If you are caught by them, you will begin to be beaten at random without being told the reason whether you made a mistake or not.

If you receive a wound you will be falsely charged with being a stumbling drunk or many other things which are not true.

We ask, where in the laws of this country is it that the police are given the right to take the law into their own hands?

9216

CSO: 4749/33

MMM/PSM MAY DAY RALLY REPORTED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 2 May 82 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] The principal leaders of the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party] Alliance, Aneerood Jugnauth and Harish Boodhoo among others, have claimed a three-quarters majority in the coming legislative elections. For the leaders of the MMM/PSM Alliance, the three-quarters majority is necessary for carrying out the plan of reestablishing partial elections and the nationalization program advocated by the MMM/PSM. But they all hastened to give a "formal guarantee" with respect to liberties in general.

Addressing a crowd of some 35,000 persons, according to an official police estimate (75,000 according to the speakers), Jugnauth wished to reassure the Mauritian population as to the political steps of a possible MMM/PSM government with a three-quarters majority of seats in Parliament. He declared that the Labor Party had led the country toward disaster and contrasted the atmosphere reigning in the camps of the two principal alliances in the lists for the 11 June election. On the stroke of 12 the leader of the Alliance, who was acting as spokesman, presented the 60 candidates who will defend the Alliance's colors. Using vivid language for his speech on the occasion of 1 May, Labor Day, the leader of the Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM), Harish Boodhoo also claimed a three-quarters majority in the coming elections. He emphasized that this margin for parliamentary maneuvering will enable a possible MMM/PSM government to amend the Constitution. Boodhoo also urged "many Labor and PMSD [Mauritian Social Democrat Party] comrades" to join the MMM/PSM Alliance in peace and harmony.

As for the secretary general of the MMM, Paul Berenger, he declared straight away that 1982 would go down in history as a key year like those of 1937, 1938, 1943, 1948, 1968. He interpreted the absence of Labor Party leaders at the ceremony in St. Jean Cemetery over the graves of Rozemont and Anquetil as sudden awareness of their betrayal of the struggle sketched out by the latter. Berenger devoted the better part of his speech to the pitfalls of the electoral campaign in terms of communalistic acts. Concerning the commitments made by the MMM/PSM, particularly for the Christmas bonus and the Pay Research Bureau report, Berenger disagreed with Shirin Aumeerudy-Cziftra, who had declared that there would be no miracles with an MMM/PSM government, by telling the audience in conclusion: "After 11 June, with the people united, we are obliged to perform a Mauritian miracle. That is our country's true history."

"After the MMM/PSM take office, the workers' struggle must continue in order to safeguard the freedom of the trade unions." The idea expressed by GWF [General Workers Federation] President France Soopramanien, constituted the strong point of his speech. The theme of trade union freedom and strength under a possible MMM/PSM government was also brought up again during their speeches by R. Pillay and V. Jhurry, vice president and secretary general, respectively, of the group of affiliated trade unions.

Addressing the workers, Soopramanien made an appeal for unity, because, he added, only the unity of the workers will bring them influence over the leaders. "The struggle continues in order for trade unions to remain free in the country," Soopramanien declared. He issued a warning against the underhanded dealing of some trade union leaders and against the "possibility of demagogic talk in future on the party of today's collaborators."

Recounting the history of the Labor Party, the GWF president declared that Labor, which in the beginning fought for the advancement of the workers, once in power instituted repressive laws such as the POA [Public Order Act] and the IRA [Industrial Relations Act] and threw in prison workers who asked only for improvement of working conditions. In order to prevent any repetition of such a thing, Soopramanien appealed to all wage-earners who, he said, should all consider themselves workers and not establish class divisions.

Soopramanien emphasized that the stake of 1 May 1982 for the aggregate of wages is political: "The workers must continue to struggle and choose political change."

For his part, Kader Bhayat stated that among the many public holidays 1 May, Labor Day, is a national holiday uniting all workers without communal distinction. He emphasized the workers' unity and gave the guarantee that a new MMM/PSM government would collaborate with the workers. He cited job security, the right to a pension, a modification of wage structures, among others, as being the elements for in-depth change which a future MMM/PSM government proposes to undertake.

Armoorghum Parsuramen, speaking of workers' rights which have been encroached upon, declared that 40 percent of the adult population were anemic and that 50 percent of the juvenile population were malnourished. For Parsuramen an MMM/PSM victory on 11 June would be equivalent to a victory for the workers.

For his part, Rohit Beedassy noted the act of violence perpetrated in his district against Emmanuel Bussier. He denounced all recourse to violence.

For his part, Jean Claude de l'Estrac, the prospective foreign affairs minister of a prospective MMM/PSM government, announced that an MMM/PSM government would try to restore Mauritius' reputation abroad. De l'Estrac declared that the reputation of the island of Mauritius had been substantially undermined "by our mendacity." He spoke of conquest in alluding to the "vast Mauritian territory." the objective of the MMM/PSM Alliance is to make Mauritius "a rich and prosperous country."

ESTABLISHMENT, LINKS, POLICIES OF NRM REVIEWED

Harare THE HERALD in English 27, 28 Apr 82 p 9

[Article by Paul Fauvet]

[Text] **TO ensure its own survival, South Africa's apartheid regime is determined to maintain its grip over all the independent states in the region. Equally, those independent states, working through the**

mechanisms of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference are determined to break the ties of dependence that bind them to Pretoria.

South Africa hectors, threatens and attempts to destabilise its neighbours. Outright military attacks alternate with economic pressures, with the funding of subversive activities, and with the occasional bit of

bribery (such as offering chunks of South African territory to Swaziland). Everywhere Pretoria works to weaken its neighbours and keep them in its orbit.

This two-part-series by Paul Fauvet and Alves Gomes

looks at the main instrument used in efforts to destabilise Mozambique — the so-called Mozambique National Resistance which the Mozambican army paper Combate once referred to as "Pretoria's second army".

WHEN the leaders of the six front line states met in Maputo in early March, they stressed in their final communique that the South African regime was resorting to "the preparation, training and financing of armed bandits to destabilise the independent countries of southern Africa".

The frontline leaders can hardly not have had in mind the group calling itself the Mozambique National Resistance, and its increased activities in recent months, directed particularly against Mozambique's transport routes, so vital to SADCC's entire project of breaking with the region's dependence on South Africa.

The MNR presents itself to the outside world as a heroic nationalist organisation struggling

against a "communist dictatorship". It speaks of a "second war of national liberation", and even misappropriates familiar Frelimo slogans for its own use.

Thus its bulletin, duplicated in Lisbon, bears the title A Luta Continua (the struggle continues) the best known of all Frelimo slogans.

This publication is edited by Evo Fernandes, a former agent of the Portuguese fascist secret police, the PIDE. He was a student in Lisbon in the 1950s, where he used to spy on other students from the colonies for the PIDE.

Later in Mozambique he was closely linked to one of the most powerful figures in the colonial set-up, Jorge Jardim.

Jardim sat on the boards of dozens of companies, owned the newspaper Noticias da Beira, set up his own private armies to fight Frelimo, and had a direct link to the highest government circles through the fact of being godson of Portuguese dictator Salazar.

KICKED OUT

Under Jardim's patronage, Fernandes rose to the position of business manager of Noticias da Beira. This part of his career came to an abrupt halt in mid-1974, when the young journalists on the papers, supporters of Frelimo, took over and kicked him out.

He now lives in the wealthy Portuguese seaside resort of Cascais, a few miles outside Lisbon, works for a Portuguese publishing company and describes himself as a European representative for the MNR.

A further link between the MNR and the PIDE is provided by Casimiro Monteiro. Monteiro was a professional assassin employed by the PIDE.

He carried out the murder of Portuguese opposition leader Humberto Delgado in 1965, and there are strong indications that he was involved in the assassination of Frelimo's first President, Dr Eduardo Mondlane, killed by a PIDE parcel bomb in February 1969.

After the fall of fascism in Portugal, Monteiro disappeared. He was tried in

Lisbon in absentia for the murder of Delgado. Last August a Lisbon court found him guilty and sentenced him to 18 years imprisonment, but made no attempt to discover his whereabouts.

However, an enterprising journalist on the South African Sunday Times tracked Monteiro down to a private house in Johannesburg — where he was closely guarded by members of the MNR.

The South African authorities are keeping quiet about this, and, despite the murder conviction, the Portuguese government has not attempted, so far, to extradite Monteiro.

The PIDE agent most involved with the MNR is Jardim's former private secretary, Orlando Cristina, who played a key role in the foundation and development of the MNR. The story can be traced fairly well, since much of the murky history of the group has now come to light.

Despite the veil of secrecy drawn by the Rhodesian UDI regime, and later by Pretoria, there are now enough sources available for the MNR's history to be followed with a reasonable degree of certainty.

Defectors from the MNR have told their story, as have MNR prisoners captured by the Mozambican army (FPLM). Former officials of the Rhodesian Special Branch have now loosened their tongues. Documents captured at the MNR base of Garagua, occupied by the FPLM in December last year give fascinating insights into the internal life of the group and its dependence on South Africa.

Perhaps the most important conclusion about the MNR to be drawn from this evidence is that it has never been a

Mozambican organisation in anything but name. It has always been a phant weapon in the hands of foreign interests.

It was set up in 1976 by the Rhodesian secret services, with the knowledge of their South African counterparts. In his book *Inside BOSS*, the former BOSS agent, Gordon Winter, gives the credit for forming the MNR to South African military intelligence, severely downplaying the Rhodesians' role.

This appears to be a substantial exaggeration. Winter's own part in the affair was that of a propagandist, placing articles in the rightwing South African paper, *The Citizen*, in 1976, claiming MNR military successes before there was any real MNR activity inside Mozambique at all.

Fake photos were published, allegedly of "MNR guerillas inside Mozambique", but in fact taken inside South Africa.

BROADCASTS

The first real sign of MNR activity came when a new radio station started broadcasting in June 1976 from, the then, Gwelo, Fort Victoria and Umtali. Calling itself *Voz da Africa Livre* (Voice of Free Africa), this was an obvious reply to the Zimbabwean radio programme *Voice of Zimbabwe*, which was beamed nightly into Rhodesia by Radio Mozambique.

Voz da Africa Livre broadcast anti-Frelimo propaganda of a very crude nature, in defence of the colonialist past. One early broadcast (July 13 1976) had this to say about Mozambican history:

"From the first day that the white man put his feet on Mozambican soil his principal mission was to civilise and evangelise the creatures that he found... Mr Machel and his wife should remember that if today they are not living in trees, if they are speaking a civilised language, if they know how to read and write, if they dress like people, then its the white colonisers whom they should thank."

In its initial transmissions *Voz da Africa Livre* even used, as a kind of theme song, the notorious Mocambique — terra Portuguesa (Mozambique — Portuguese land) by the colonialist songwriter, Joao Maria Tudeia. This song contains the memorable line: "Yesterday it belonged to the blacks — today it's Portuguese territory."

Tudeia was another of Jorge Jardim's trusted men. This got him into trouble in Portugal in 1975. He was accused of working both for the PIDE and for Jardim (by then a wanted man in Portugal), and fled to South Africa and Rhodesia. He became one of *Voz da Africa Livre*'s regular broadcasters.

Another of the broadcasters had an even shadier past. Antonio Pires de Carvalho, as a representative of the Red Cross in Tete province in the early 1970s, had worked closely with the colonial army and had tried to cover up the massacre at Wiriamu.

Other crimes committed by Portuguese troops he attributed to Frelimo. He took part in the desperate attempt of September 7 1974 to prevent Mozambican independence, and was among the gang of ultra-reactionary settlers who briefly seized the radio station on that day.

In 1975 he was fighting alongside the South African and mercenary forces that invaded Angola late that year.

But *Voz da Africa Livre* soon abandoned the openly colonialist approach, and adopted a rather more subtle line. It seems most likely that Orlando Cristina was behind the new ploy that *Voz da Africa Livre* and the MNR came to use.

They posited an opposition between the original, "real" Frelimo of Eduardo Mondlane, and the "communist, totalitarian" Frelimo of Samora Machel. They claimed to be the true inheritors of Mondlane's mantle.

In August and September 1976 the first MNR group received military training at Bindura just north of the then Salisbury. The operation was set up by the Rhodesian Special Branch, whose former head, Ken Flower, candidly admitted as much after Zimbabwean independence.

"It was war," he explained to a Mozambican journalist, "and in war all things are allowed." Mozambique had closed its borders with Rhodesia in March, and provided crucial facilities for Zimbabwean guerillas.

They could use the entire length of the Mozambican border to cross into Zimbabwe. The illegal Smith regime considered itself at war with Mozambique and hit back, not simply at the guerillas but also at Mozambican economic and civilian targets. In this war, the MNR was used as a convenient fifth column.

CRUCIAL ROLE

But obviously Flower and his men could not provide the Mozambicans who were needed if the MNR was to take on substance. It was here that Orlando Cristina played a crucial role.

His former employer, Jardim, had organised elite military units to fight against Frelimo — units consisting mainly of black troops, better paid

than in the regular colonial army, and soon gaining an unenviable reputation for brutality and atrocities.

These were known as GEs (special group), GMEs (very special groups — used for clandestine operations in Tanzania and Zambia), and GEPS (special paratroop groups). These units' primary loyalty was to Jardim.

Shortly before Mozambique's independence Cristina disappeared. So did all the files on the special groups. There seems no doubt that these were taken by Cristina to Harare, and formed the basis for the initial recruitment to the MNR. People named in these files received letters threatening exposure if they refused to join the MNR.

For the next four years

Cristina was to be based in Harare as the eminence grise behind *Voz da Africa Livre*.

Figureheads were also needed — men who were not too blatantly connected with the colonial regime, and could give a veneer of credibility to the claim that the MNR represented the "real" spirit of Frelimo. So Andre Matsangaiza was elevated to the role of "commander-in-chief" of the MNR.

Matsangaiza had been in the FPLM, but after his appointment as a quartermaster in 1975, he had been found with his hands in the till. Arrested for theft, he was sent to a re-education centre, from which he managed to escape in 1976. The Rhodesians then groomed him as MNR leader.

The man who took over the job after Matsangaiza's death, Afonso Dhlakama, has a similar history. He joined the FPLM only in 1974, after all the fighting was over. Before then he had been a conscript in the Portuguese army.

In 1975 he too was found guilty of theft and dishonourably discharged from the Mozambican army. A year later he was with the infant MNR in Rhodesia.

The MNR's initial raid took place in the border zones of the Mozambican provinces of Manica, Tete and to a lesser extent Gaza. They concentrated on attacking villages, kidnapping civilians, burning down shops and disrupting trading activities.

There was never any serious attempt to take on the Mozambican army, much less to bring down the government. The Rhodesians' aims were much less ambitious — they were simply destabilising the zones used as a rearguard by the Zimbabwean guerrillas.

During this period *Voz da Africa Livre* faithfully sang the praises of Ian Smith's regime. "Rhodesia stands for tranquillity and respect amongst all its citizens, regardless of the political or religious beliefs, their skin colour or their tribal origins," it claimed in July 1977.

In 1979, as the war escalated, the Rhodesians ordered the MNR to move deeper into Mozambique and set up permanent bases there. These would be supplied by helicopter from Rhodesia.

ALLIANCE

The most important of these was set up in the thick bush of the remote Gorongosa mountains in Sofala province.

Here Matsangaiza formed an alliance with the local "feiticeiros" (traditional healers), who provided him with information on the movements of Mozambican troops (information which Matsangaiza then attributed to supernatural forces).

But the Gorongosa "feiticeiros" became disillusioned with the MNR, due largely to its undisciplined men abusing local women. They took their revenge by feeding Matsangaiza a piece of fatally false information. They told him that the town of Gorongosa itself was unguarded and would easily fall to a surprise attack.

So a force of several hundred swept down to loot Gorongosa in October 1979 — only to find not

simply a strong contingent of Mozambican troops, but also tanks.

When the tanks opened fire on the closely packed MNR group, Matsangaiza himself was one of the casualties. Mortally wounded, he was evacuated by helicopter, but died on the journey back to Rhodesia.

A few days later the Mozambican army launched a major offensive to clear the MNR out of the Gorongosa region. Their main base was seized, and in disarray the survivors fled back to the border.

The death of Matsangaiza provoked an enormous crisis within the MNR. Dhlakama later admitted that the group had been "on the way to total destruction". Lacking any ideology, the MNR had been built around the per-

sonality cult of Matsangaiza, and once he had gone it began to fall apart.

A bitter power struggle broke out. The Rhodesians, oblivious to the fact that their own regime was in its death-throes, tried to solve the problem by suggesting that the MNR be divided into two commands.

One was to have been under Dhlakama, and one under Matsangaiza's second deputy, Lucas M'lhanga.

This was not at all to Orlando Cristina's liking, and he decided to patronise Dhlakama. Stealing a march on the Smith regime, Cristina had photos of Dhlakama published in the South African Press, proclaiming him the sole leader of the MNR.

Reverting to his former trade as an assassin, Cristina tried to remove M'lhanga from the scene, but bungled the job.

The conflict came to a head at an MNR camp at Chisumbanje in southern Zimbabwe in June 1980. A gun battle erupted in which Dhlakama's followers overpowered M'lhanga's.

M'lhanga himself was probably killed in the

shoot-out. His supporters fled into Mozambique where they handed themselves over to the FPLM.

At about the same time the MNR's "political commissar", Henrique Sitoe, also defected. He had been appointed to the post a few months earlier by Dhlakama, despite the fact that, on his own admission, he knew nothing about politics. Sitoe deserted with three others, one of whom described himself as a "company commander". A second was a skilled radio operator.

These represented heavy losses for the MNR. Speaking at a Press conference in Maputo, the defectors said they had no idea what they were fighting for. Being in the MNR was just "waiting for death".

Dhlakama, himself, confirmed this sorry state of affairs in a speech to his men in November 1980. "In the past year", he said, "many fighters, including commanders and chiefs, have been killed." He feared that the same fate awaited him. "Some people are preparing drugs to assassinate me so that they can take over my position."

In early 1980 things were looking extremely bleak for the MNR. On top of their internal problems, they were now faced with the likelihood of losing their base. With the Lancaster House agreement, and the resumption of British authority in Harare, the MNR was forced to adopt a much lower profile.

The British ordered *Voz da Africa Livre* to stop broadcasting, and it went off the air in February 1980 — Ziana-ATM.

● Part 2 tomorrow

SOUTH AFRICA'S main weapon in its secret war to destabilise independent states in Southern Africa is the so-called Mozambique National Resistance — an army of bandits determined to bring terror and

destruction to the people of Mozambique.

Concluding this two-part series on the "Pretoria's second army", Paul Fauvet and Alves Comes investigate South Africa's involvement in the movement.

WITH the overwhelming ZANU (PF) victory in the March elections, it was clear that the MNR's days in Zimbabwe were numbered. But help was on the way.

The Rhodesians had passed Cristina to the South African Embassy in Salisbury, and arrangements were quickly made to switch the MNR base from Zimbabwe to the Transvaal.

The South Africans had earlier assisted in training the MNR, and personnel had been stationed at the Gorongosa camp in 1979. Now they took over the entire task of supplying the MNR bands.

Boxes of ammunition dropped to the bands in Manica province were marked in English and Afrikaans, leaving no

room for doubt as to their country of origin.

A transmitter was quickly rigged up in the northern Transvaal, and by the middle of 1980 Vox da Africa Livre was back in business. The evacuation of the MNR itself from Zimbabwe took a bit longer, but seems to have been completed by October.

Dhlakama's men were accommodated at two camps in the Transvaal — one at Phalaborwa, and the other at Zoabastad. The documents captured at Garagua date from this period.

They indicate that a liaison officer from South African military intelligence was allocated to the MNR. He crops up in the documents as "Colonel Charlie", and on one occasion as "Colonel van Niekerk". There is, of course, no way of knowing whether this is his real name.

Notes from meetings in October and November contain fulsome praise and gratitude from Dhlakama for his South African patrons. "Everything depends on you," he is on record as saying, "you are like our parents".

Whereas the Rhodesians had kept Vox da Africa Livre organisationally distinct from the MNR, the South Africans preferred to centralise the entire operation. The radio station was integrated into the MNR, and all was subordinate to Dhlakama, who now referred to himself as "supreme chief".

The MNR had lost their major base inside Mozambique, in the Sitatonga mountains in Manica, close to the Zimbabwe border, in June 1980. Mozambican artillery, moved painstakingly into position over difficult terrain, pounded the hide-out into dust.

But Sitatonga was soon replaced by a new base, some 300 kilometres further south, at Garagua, near the Save river which

forms the boundary between Manica and Gaza provinces.

This base, 2 km in diameter, included an area set aside for South African "specialists", and a helicopter landing strip. From the large quantities of aircraft fuel discovered when the Mozambican soldiers stormed Garagua in December 1981, it clearly also functioned as a refuelling depot for supply flights to MNR bands further north.

The presence of South African "specialists" with the MNR inside Mozambique was one of the matters discussed between Dhlakama and "Colonel Charlie". The latter promised that South African experts would accompany the MNR to teach them the use of heavy weapons and sabotage techniques.

These "specialists" would not simply have a back-seat role, but would participate directly in attacks.

The change of rear base also entailed a change in strategy. The targets to be hit were no longer those which suited the defunct Smith regime, but ones which fitted in with South Africa's strategy of destabilising the frontline states.

"Colonel Charlie" gave Dhlakama a list of targets for the MNR's 1981 campaign. These included the Beira-Mutare pipeline, the railways linking Zimbabwe to Mozambique's ports, and the roads in the centre of the country.

The border areas with Zimbabwe had lost their previous importance, and the stress was now laid on disrupting the economies of both Mozambique and Zimbabwe by hitting at their most vulnerable point — their communications.

During 1981 Dhlakama's men did their best to carry out their new instructions. "Colonel Charlie's" emphasis on sabotage techniques paid off. In October the road and rail bridges over the Pungwe River were blown up. This effectively isolated Beira.

The expertise with which the road bridge was demolished suggests the presence of South African experts in this operation. Remarkably, the pipeline, which is carried on the bridge supports, was scarcely damaged in the explosion.

The rail bridge, perhaps because the saboteurs misjudged its construction, withstood the blast. But one supporting pillar was damaged and had to be replaced and thus for six weeks rail traffic from Zimbabwe to Beira was interrupted.

The destruction of marker buoys at the port of Beira in early November clearly had the same purpose — to disrupt a vital outlet to the sea for the landlocked countries of the region, and to intimate to them that it was unwise to try and break their dependence on South Africa.

Although the MNR immediately claimed the sabotage of the buoys, there is good reason to believe that this was an exclusive South African operation. The high degree of sophistication required makes it more

than likely that the job was carried out by a team of South African frogmen.

Emboldened by the unflinching military support received from Pretoria, the MNR started attacking small towns in early 1982 in accordance with lessons on propaganda which "Colonel Charlie" had given Dhlakama a year earlier, such raids were trumpeted abroad as major military victories.

In fact, of course, looting isolated and undefended towns, holding them for a few hours and then withdrawing when the FPLM showed up, achieved no military objective at all. Nobody has ever won a war that way.

But it does keep the name of the MNR in the world's Press, and strengthens the suspicion that Mozambique is unstable. This tactic is clearly aimed at scaring off potential Western investment from Mozambique.

Similar motives were behind the kidnapping of two foreign workers in the Gorongosa game park in December 1981. According to the Garagua documents, Orlando Cristina had advocated this sort of action. Foreign prisoners, he said, could be used to blackmail their countries of origin.

In exchange for freeing them, the MNR could demand "a particular sum of money, or material assistance." In the case of one of those captured at Gorongosa, the British ecologist John Burlison, the MNR employed this type of blackmail.

They implied that Burlison would be released, provided his parents had a letter from Dhlakama published in the British Press.

Although this was done, Burlison was not set free, and fears for his safety have mounted. Two days after the kidnapping, two Portuguese technicians travelling from Chimio to

Tete were taken out of their car by an MNR gang and shot dead at point-blank range.

A further MNR target has been the power line taking electricity from the gigantic Cabora Bassa Dam in Tete province to South Africa. This appears to have been Cristina's idea — in November 1980 he suggested this "to disguise the existence of South African support for the MNR."

This wouldn't harm their South African employers, he hastened to add, since only 7 per cent of South Africa's electricity comes from Cabora Bassa.

This proved to be a miscalculation. South Africa suffered a particularly severe winter in 1981 and, thanks partly to the MNR putting the Cabora Bassa line out of action, faced a shortfall in electricity supply.

The result was widespread power cuts. The MNR is now reported to have promised the South Africans that they will enjoy "a warm winter" in 1982 — which appears to

be a pledge to leave the transmission line alone.

Throughout the history of the MNR there are certain common features. One is brutality. Wherever the group has been active it has left behind a trail of death and mutilation. On arrival in an area, an MNR band's first action is to seek out and murder the local Frelimo officials.

Those not actually in the party, but who are believed to be sympathisers, suffer the lesser penalty of having their ears, noses, lips or, if women, breasts cut off. Defenceless peasants, their limbs sliced away, are told: "Now you can go and smile at Samora."

This cannot be shrugged off as the work of a few individual sadists in the MNR. The reports are so consistent, from all areas where the MNR is or has been active, that it is clearly a matter of mutilation as policy, terror as a deliberate weapon to intimidate the local peasantry.

A second common thread is superstition. In his speech to his men at Zozobastad in October 1980 Dhlakama referred several times to "the spirits".

Superstition plays an important role inside MNR camps. Recruits are told that if they desert "the spirits" will pursue them in the shape of lions and devour them.

Before any military operations, religious ceremonies are held which are supposed to make the participants invulnerable to "communist bullets". "The spirits" are also useful vehicles for Dhlakama's own paranoia. Repeatedly people accused of being Frelimo spies are assassinated in the MNR camps.

The information on which these murders is based is given to Dhlakama in his regular interviews with "the spirits".

For the MNR traditional superstition replaces political mobilisation. Terror takes the place of persuasion. Foodstuffs are acquired through straightforward looting.

For the MNR are not those of a revolutionary organisation. They are imposed on it

from outside. It serves the strategies of foreign powers, first Rhodesia, now South Africa.

Does the MNR expect any support at all? The answer to this question must be a qualified "yes". Those who lost their old privileges when Frelimo came to power are quite prepared to throw in their lot with the MNR.

Apart from the "feitiçeiros", these include the "regulos" — tribal chiefs usually appointed to their posts by the Portuguese, and usually regarded as colonial stooges.

The MNR wins their support by promising to restore them to their former positions.

Then there are those who attempted to win positions of influence in the new Mozambique, but failed. Both in the elections to the People's Assemblies in 1977, and in the structuring of Frelimo as a party in 1978, candidates had to be submit-

ted to mass meetings in their villages or work places.

In this process many were rejected as unsuitable to become local deputies, or party members. Some of them, particularly in Inhambano, have now gone over to the MNR to exact revenge on those who rejected them.

There have been two main bases for recruitment to the MNR. One is tribal. The MNR has tried to mobilise the people of Manica province on ethnic grounds. Both Matsigana and Dhlakama were from that area.

The first deputy commander of the MNR, Lando Macemo, was assassinated by Dhlakama because he was "a southerner". Dhlakama immediately stepped into the murdered man's shoes.

MNR attempts to generate support by peddling the lie that "Frelimo is controlled by southerners" and discriminates against "the people of the

centre and north".

The other recruitment method is simple coercion. The MNR kidnaps young peasant boys, and forces them to undertake military training. They are initiated into banditry at a very early age and told that if they surrender to the FPLM, the Mozambican soldiers will slit their throats.

But the attitude of most people in central Mozambique towards the MNR is a mixture of fear, anger and loathing. When in February 1982 President Samora Machel visited parts of Inhambane province affected by MNR activity, he was greeted everywhere with crowds demanding "guns to fight the bandits" — a demand which he promised would be granted.

The South Africans have always denied their involvement in the MNR but these protests of innocence are fooling very few people. Pretty well every Western diplomat in

Maputo will privately admit that they are convinced of the South African connection.

Now the mask has slipped even further with MNR statements on *Voz da Africa Livre* that they will accept support from any country "including South African". How long before Pretoria officially admits its ties with the MNR?

In conclusion we are pleased to report that Afonso Dhlakama has made good his short-lived career in the Mozambican army by his rapid rise in the South African one.

According to MNR sources, he is now a full colonel in the South African army. This rank was attributed to him during a ceremony at Phalaborwa in 1981, attended by South African Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

Addressing Dhlakama, Malan said: "Your army is part of the South African Defence Force". — ZIANA-ALM.

CSO: 4700/1413

BRIEFS

MILITARY SITUATION SEEN 'SERIOUS'--Maputo, June 6--Mozambican authorities said Saturday that an increasingly serious military situation had led President Samora Machel to postpone a trip to Western Europe, scheduled for next month. President Machel was to have visited France, Britain and the Netherlands, but the three governments were informed earlier this week that the trip would have to be postponed. A senior government official told Agence France-Presse that, instead, envoys would be sent to brief the three governments on "the recent escalation of South African attacks" on Mozambique through the agency of rebels backed by Pretoria. He said the Mozambican government had evidence that a recent increase in attacks by armed rebels of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) in several parts of the country was a result of "more training, weapons and supplies from the Pretoria regime" to the guerrilla bands. The official said Mozambique was faced with "an undeclared war" by South Africa, and that President Machel, a veteran of Mozambique's ten-year liberation war and now commander-in-chief of the country's forces, believed "he should remain in Mozambique to lead the fight against the South African aggressors". (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 8 Jun 82 p 24]

PORTUGUESE MILITARY SUPPLIES SHIPMENT--Maputo, June 3--Mozambique has received its first shipment of military supplies under a defence agreement signed with Portugal in April. Sources at the port of Maputo have confirmed that approximately 17 tonnes of arms, ammunition and uniforms arrived last week on board a Portuguese vessel. There has been no Government statement, and the Portuguese Embassy in Maputo declined to comment. The arrival of the arms follows the recent killing of a Portuguese technician in Manica Province, near the border with Zimbabwe, by insurgents belonging to the anti-Government Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), which is widely believed to have South African backing. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 4 Jun 82 p 30]

CSO: 4700/1413

SWAPO ISSUES REPORT IN TANZANIA ON POLITICAL, MILITARY OPERATIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Excerpt]

THE South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) has said that its guerrillas killed more than 300 enemy troops in operations inside Namibia in the last six months.

In a report on the political and military operations issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the organisation listed 15 mine operations, 15 conventional encounters and 14 ambushes in which enemy troops were killed, armaments and equipment captured.

The report countered racist Pretoria's claims of military victories over SWAPO's armed wing (PLAN), which it said had the capability to attack and fight back the enemy.

Early in January, the report said, the racists had acknowledged the death of

three pilots of an Impala MK II war plane downed in Okankola area, about 75 kilometres east of Ondongwa.

An ambush in the Tsumeb area killed 20 racist troops and destroyed three enemy vehicles. But the enemy only acknowledged six dead.

Six successful attacks were also launched last December, killing seven troops, four puppets and capturing armaments and materials including rifles, boots, uniforms and the like.

The report goes on to list victories against the occupationist troops up to May this year with a spectacular operation launched last February when PLAN Commander Shihepo overran an enemy encampment. Roads were blasted and a number of enemy troops were killed and equipment captured.

The report said the racists were resorting to using mercenaries, some of whom were renegades of Cuba origin.

CSO: 4700/1410

REACTION TO LEFTIST VICTORY IN MAURITIUS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 82 p 8

[Article by Tim Clarke: "'Mauritius Will Fall into Red Grip'"]

[Text]

DURBAN. — An incredible increase in the growth of Russian influence in the Indian Ocean was predicted yesterday by prominent members of the Mauritian community in Natal as a sequel to the landslide victory of the Militant Mauritius Movement (MMM) in the election last week.

The Mauritian community — most of them are farmers living on the Natal North Coast — have been shattered by the MMM's victory. The MMM party won 60 of the 62 seats in the Mauritian Assembly and surprised even the most knowledgeable experts in the way in which they destroyed the Labour Party which has ruled Mauritius since independence in 1968.

Mr Phillip Bonnin, who was born in Mauritius and who visits the island regularly, he was there in April this year, said that the future of the 8 000 Whites who control the sugar industry, the island's largest source of revenue, looked particularly bleak.

He said that most Whites on the island expected the MMM to win

but were surprised that the Labour Party, led by veteran Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, had suffered such a crushing defeat.

He said there was no doubt that the Whites were apprehensive about the future and he predicted, in spite of assurances from the MMM about their future, would quit.

One of the most prominent farmers on the Natal North Coast, who left the island 10 years ago, said he had no faith in assurances by Mr Paul Berenger, the founder of the MMM and who will be the Finance Minister in the new Government, that South African tourists would always be welcome on the island.

"Berenger's record (he was once kicked out of France for being an agitator while a student at Paris) shows that he is a complete Marxist. I predict most strongly that he will fall into the clutches of Russia.

"It is only a matter of time before South African tourists will be barred from the island. I also believe that it is only a question of time before South African Airways will be refused landing rights there.

"I also predict that the Port Louis port will soon see an incredible increase in the number of Russian vessels."

The farmer, who did not want to be named, said he firmly believed that the MMM would nationalise all banks on the island, nationalise all sugar farms and mills at present controlled by outside companies with their headquarters in Britain, the United States and South Africa.

At the weekend Mr Berenger is reported to have told journalists on the island that the MMM would not interfere with the hotel industry, would only nationalise one or two banks and certain sugar companies.

The farmer, who had had considerable dealings with the MMM and also the previous labour Government, said it was obvious at this stage that Berenger would not show his hand in being violently anti-South Africa.

"He fully realises that 45 percent of the tourist industry comes from South Africa. The South Africans spend a lot of money on the island and with unemployment rife in Mauritius, (one out of three of the local population

is unemployed) he cannot bargain at present. But the tide will change and you will see that he will adopt an increasingly anti-South African stance."

Berenger, an avowed Marxist, is one of a group of Sarancophone intellectuals firmly committed to the creation of socialist alliance in the Indian Ocean area. His dislike of the Thatcher Government in Great Britain and the Reagan Administration in America is well known.

Travel agents in South Africa have reacted cautiously to the MMM victory.

CSC: 4700/1409

RESTRICTION OF PRESS FREEDOMS SCORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jun 82 p 10

[Text] South Africans were warned by University of the Witwatersrand academics yesterday that they were preparing a rod for their own backs by allowing the Government to adopt powers to restrict Press freedom.

"White South Africa has let itself be stampeded into a state of total hysteria which it will regret one day," Professor Alf Stadler, head of the department of political science at Wits (a former newspaperman himself), told The Citizen.

"The Government seems to have forgotten Rhodesia, where Mr Ian Smith made all sorts of fancy rules which later became effective weapons in the hands of his opponents, as his own followers would now admit."

It was remarkable what points of continuity there were between European authoritarianism and the African model, Professor Stadler said.

"Whites in Malawi got hot under the collar when President Banda used to have the streets cleared for his official car and entourage to drive past," he recalled.

"But the practice was started by the British governors of Nyasaland who came before Dr Banda.

"No doubt it was in the interests of security, but it is an argument that can be used by not just one administration.

"The danger that the government should be aware of when it legislates for restrictions on the Press is that it is setting a precedent for its successor governments — whatever they may turn out to be," he said.

Professor John Dugard, head of the law department at Wits, said he had not yet acquainted himself with the powers taken by the Government in the amended Press Amendment Bill but in principle he thought them "undesirable and bound to have a killing effect on Press freedom".

His impression was that the object was to put difficulties in the way of publishing certain newspapers, of which he thought The Citizen might be one.

Prof Dugard also pointed out that restrictive laws made in Rhodesia by Mr Ian Smith's supporters were now being used against them by the Mugabe Government.

"That is the danger of all legislation of this kind and we have seen it in neighbouring countries," he said.

DEFENSE AMENDMENT BILL CREATING 'DAD'S ARMY' NEARS PASSAGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jun 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Dad's Army"]

[Text] SO DAD's Army (or as some writers facetiously refer to it, the Salusa Scouts) is coming into being.

The Defence Amendment Bill, after going to a Select Committee, passed through the Assembly in the last-week rush of contentious legislation.

Unfortunately, the Government did not ensure that the greatest consensus was achieved.

The only concession it appears to have made is to reduce the original proposal of service to the age of 60 to service until 55.

Mr Harry Schwarz, the PFP spokesman on defence — and nobody can doubt his patriotism — accused the Government of "bulldozing things through", and Mr Vause Raw, the NRP leader, says it was the unhappiest defence debate in which he has participated.

Efforts by the PFP to reduce the 14-year service period to 10 years, as it is now, and by the NRP to reduce the period to 12 years, failed.

From January 1 next year, you can be prepared, if you are under 55, to do some form of military service, although the Defence Minister, General Malan, has made it clear that not all men in the older age groups will be called up.

We are sorry the Defence Department and the Government have considered it necessary to prolong military service for so many years after the two years of national service.

The initial period disrupts the education of young men or holds up their careers. The further 12 years' commitment will mean that their employment or professions will also suffer.

For employers, there will be the burden of having men away on service over extended periods, affecting the productivity of the workers and the load that is thrust on those who are not called up.

In the case of men who have not done military service before, and who will now be called up for Dad's Army, one can assume that many of them are already well-established in business and the professions, and that neither their professions nor their businesses can afford to have them away each year while they do commando service.

Disruption

Since this country, as it is, suffers from a shortage of manpower and skills, the absence of thousands of men from offices, factories and farms must have a disruptive effect on the economy.

There may also be a tendency for some employers to engage women, non-Whites or immigrants rather than employ men who may be called up. This will bring about problems of a serious socio-economic nature.

One must assume the Government and the Defence Department are aware of the dislocation that the new call-up system will inevitably bring — and that they have taken this into account in drawing up the system.

The Citizen has always been a supporter of the defence effort, believing it is essential for South Africa to have strong armed forces that can hold the enemy at bay while the political solutions on which peace depends are worked out.

We still maintain that view.

However, although the Defence Force has considered it necessary to make provision for the calling up of 800 000 men if necessary, it should remember there is no point in turning the country into an armed camp at the expense of the economy.

For without a strong economy, we cannot provide the socio-economic conditions which will enable us to satisfy the needs of the Blacks and Browns — or, for that matter, to pay for the huge defence effort.

We therefore believe that the Government, having set the periods of service for 17-to-55-year-olds, should as a matter of urgency investigate, with commerce and industry, the effect on the country's economy and manpower requirements of the lengthy call-ups.

Then, depending on the findings, it should make use of its vast new powers only if, and when, and to the extent that circumstances justify.

CSO: 4700/1421

MINeworkers UNION OFFICIAL REPORTS NO STRIKE PLANNED YET

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jun 82 p 4

[Text]

A LEGAL strike by mineworkers, is not being considered at this stage, the Chairman of the Council of Mining Unions, Mr T C Becker said yesterday.

He was commenting on newspaper reports that if the unions' demands were not met, a strike was being considered.

"Negotiations are still taking place and there will be a conciliation board meeting next Thursday," Mr Becker said.

The Chamber of Mines has offered an eight percent increase in wages, but mineworkers' are demanding a 15 percent increase.

Other demands are an additional seven days leave above the existing 35 days a year and an increase of one percent overtime pay on the 5 percent offered.

"We will try and reach a compromise on Thursday at the session, but there is so much to discuss before a decision on a strike that we have not even considered it," Mr Becker said.

The controversial leader of the Mineworkers' Union, Mr Arrie Paulus has said if demands were not met, they would be met by a mineworkers' strike. If this strike broke out, it would be the first national White mineworkers' strike since 1922.

The secretary of the Council of Mining Unions in Welkom, Mr J C Mostert, said there would be a mass meeting in Welkom on Monday night "to discuss the dispute which has risen from the offers made by the chamber" and he could only comment on strike possibilities once the meeting had been held.

The only body representing mine employees which has reached a wage agreement with the Chamber, is the Underground Officials' Association which accepted a nine percent increase last week.

Mr Paulus could not be reached for comment yesterday.

ADVERSE REACTION TO SWAZILAND DEAL VOICED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jun 82 pp 1, 2, 6

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **FARMERS.** — In the Eastern Transvaal Lowveld, bordering on war-torn Mozambique, are up in arms — and English and Afrikaans-speaking farmers are in complete agreement — over the Government's land deal with Swaziland.

Sources in the Nelspruit area told The Citizen yesterday "we have been sold down the river."

Prominent farmers said they were "very unhappy" with the Government's decision to "give land to Swaziland, which was earlier bought from them with the emphatic promise that it would never be given to that country."

It is clear that concern over the situation is growing among White farmers in the area and that this could take the form of some kind of action.

The former Commissioner-General for KaNgwane, Mr George Botha, who was also the former National Party MP for Ermelo, yesterday confirmed that he had resigned as Commissioner-General on February 1 this year "for the very reason that he did not go along with the

Government's behind-the-scenes planning to give a large part of the Republic, worth thousands of millions of rands, on a silver platter to Swaziland."

"And I told the Cabinet at the time this was the reason for my early retirement from that position," he said.

Mr Botha confirmed that White farmers with property adjoining KaNgwane and Swaziland, whose farms were bought at the time for use by and consolidation purpose of KaNgwane had been promised by the authorities it would not be given to Swaziland.

"The Government has now broken that promise."

Asked to elucidate he said: As MP at the time, I was expected to address many farmers' meetings on land sales and it was expected of me to give them the assurance that the South African Government would never give their land to Swaziland."

Starling

Mr Botha made the startling claim "that there had never been any direct consultation between the Govern-

ment during his term of office with the KaNgwane authorities on the issue of incorporating KaNgwane with Swaziland."

This corroborated KaNgwane Chief Minister's statement that he (Chief Mbusa) had never been consulted about the matter.

Mr Botha said the Swazi's of KaNgwane and their Territorial Authority "were only informed via his Commissioner-General's office of the Government's plans to incorporate them with Swaziland."

"They knew what the Government's plans were, and they expected what would happen, but they were never part of the negotiations on the matter," he said.

Statement

Told about Dr Piet Koornhof's statement yesterday morning that consultations between the parties had been going on for two years, Mr Botha said: "The homeland leaders were definitely not advised of the decision."

"The negotiations were only conducted with Swaziland itself," he stressed.

"The leaders of KaNgwane itself, where I was the Commissioner-Gen-

eral, were never consulted in the matter by the Government themselves."

Mr Botha also backed the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on national states, Mr Ray Swart, that this matter should have been debated in Parliament and not announced after the adjournment of the House.

"I think it was unethical and unfair to the KaNgwane authorities to have handled the matter in the way it was handled."

The way in which the matter had been handled had shocked the trust which moderate Black leaders of national states had in the White Government.

Aware

Mr Botha said he was well aware that agreements had been reached between South Africa and Swaziland's King Sobhuza.

"But what assurance does the Government have that his successors would be friendly towards South Africa?" he asked.

The Government had in fact now opened the way for the enemies of the country, should they find a foothold in Swaziland, to march on foot from Kosi Bay via Swaziland and other Black national states to almost 20 km from Pretoria.

"I consider it an absurdity that developed and undeveloped land, including the infrastructure and worth thousands of millions of rands, is now being given to a foreign country, while the Government cannot afford to develop its own national states."

He also rejected Government statements that it was only bringing people together who belonged together.

"If that is the case, why did the Government then separate Transkei and the Ciskei and why did it not give Bophuthatswana to Botswana?" he asked.

Mr Botha said at the time he had found it unacceptable to cancel the

citizenship of about one-million South African Swazis with a single stroke of a pen.

King Sonbuza initially did not want to incorporate all the Swazis of South Africa into his country and actually requested the SA Government to hold a referendum among South African Swazis on the matter.

Enemies

It was obviously clear that the Government's main aim was to get Swaziland to enrol into the envisaged constellation of states plan, but at the same time it ob-

viously made enemies of moderate Swazis of KaNgwane, of the Zulus and of many Whites in the Republic.

In Pietermaritzburg, the chairman of the Buthelezi Commission, Prof G D L Schreiner, said the Government's decision and handling of the KwaZulu-Swazi land deal could only cause destabilisation in the region.

Widespread concern and condemnation had been expressed by political commentators over the internal and external ramifications of plans for the KwaZulu area.

Dissolved

The KaNgwane Legislative Assembly was to be dissolved by proclamation within three weeks to make provision for the area's incorporation into Swaziland, it was reported yesterday.

The Chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Van der Walt, said the proclamation would be drawn up by the Department of Co-operation and Development, and would come into effect on a date to be determined by the State President.

This meant that the legislative Assembly session scheduled for July 29 would now probably not take place.

[page 6]

SO WE please Swaziland.

We ensure that Swaziland has the task of preventing infiltration by terrorists into South Africa from Mozambique, since Swaziland will provide a buffer zone between the Republic and Samora Machel's territory.

And because we are so nice to Swaziland, we expect the country to be more amenable to joining our constellation of States.

Perhaps there are other strategic reasons why we are giving Swaziland Ingwavuma, a part of KwaZulu.

But, heavens, is it worth further alienating the Zulus?

At over 5-million the biggest Black tribe in South Africa. The toughest of the Blacks. But the Blacks who have so far avoided being identified with violence.

Who have been against any involvement with the revolutionary African National Congress.

Who have, through their Inkatha movement and their Black Alliance, become one of the most powerful sections of the South African people.

Surely, whatever the Government's intentions, it is better for us to be at peace with the Zulus than satisfy the Swazis?

Surely, it is better to deal with the land problems of our own Blacks than satisfy the land claims of adjoining countries?

Surely, we should take into account that Swaziland's leader is 82 years old and that Swaziland, on his death, might no longer be willing to continue friendly ties with South Africa, or take action to prevent terrorists crossing its borders on their way to the Republic?

In any event, if we heed Swazi land claims, what justification will we have in refusing those of Lesotho, Botswana, Transkei and other Black independent countries?

Besides, what has happened to the great principle of self-determination on which the whole policy of the Government is based?

Game reserves

We do not think that, against the wishes of the Zulus, we should trade part of their territory, even if we give them compensation in land excised for KwaZulu from our White State.

We do not think, either, that our main Natal game reserves — Hluhluwe, Umfolosi, Mkuzi and Sordwana — should be handed over to KwaZulu, or that the Ndumu reserve should go to Swaziland.

Even if there are assurances that in the case of those handed to KwaZulu they will be held in trust under joint control.

We also do not think that, having advanced KaNgwane, in the Eastern Transvaal, as a Black homeland, we should hand it over to the Swazis against the wishes of South Africa's 750 000 Swazis.

Or that the Government should ignore the opposition of Eastern Transvaal farmers to the handing over to Swaziland of present or former White-owned land there.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, perhaps in the heat of the moment, has predicted a permanent rift between the Zulus and the Afrikaners, as well as the establishment of a rift between the Zulus and the Swazis, and the radicalisation of Black/White politics in South Africa.

"This sort of thing makes bloodshed inevitable," he says.

King Goodwill Zwelithini says bitterly that the South African Government has not recognised his role as King of the Zulus but has respected the King of the Swazis instead.

The Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Mabusu, has vowed rebellion against the decision to incorporate his homeland into Swaziland.

Rather overdramatically, he declared: "I shall never lead the South African Swazis to an inevitable gas chamber."

Rhetoric and threats aside, we can be sure that the South African Government's decision is going to alienate South Africa's Zulus and Swazis.

And in the case of the Zulus, we can expect a pack of trouble.

Is it worth it?

We say, with as big an emphasis as we can, that the answer is "NO".

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CSO: 4700/1421

NEWSPAPER AMENDMENT BILL COMPROMISE HIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Still Bad"]

[Text]

AS WE FEARED, the newspaper industry has accepted a "compromise" on the Newspaper Amendment Bill which the Government rushed through Parliament in the dying stages of the 1982 session. In effect, membership of a "voluntary" Media Council, organised by the Newspaper Press Union, will be compulsory for all newspapers, whether they are members of the NPU or not.

The Minister of Internal Affairs will still have the right to deregister newspapers which do not accept the discipline of the Media Council.

A law, involving the discipline of the Press, will be on the Statute Book, instead of the Press being free to regulate its affairs without any Government interference or legislative action.

The President of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Peter Maclean, says, "it is the lesser of two evils."

We rather agree with the Southern African Society of Journalists, which totally rejects the legislation, its President, Mr John Allen, saying: "The principle of a disciplinary body, recognised by the Government and created by the Press itself, remains abhorrent."

There are still some newspapers which persist in suggesting that the Government's objective is simply to ensure that the Herstigte Nasionale Party's newspaper, the Afrikaner, and the Conservative Party's newspaper, the Patriot, are subjected to the same discipline as other newspapers.

We don't subscribe to that view, because the Government was planning statutory control of the Press in the days when there was no Conservative Party.

Indeed, the desire to curb the Press dates

back to the days of Mr John Vorster; it is just more insistent, and open, and uncaring, now.

We are sorry the newspaper industry, besides submitting to the amended Press Bill, should open itself to strong criticism of its own plans for a Media Council.

The Sunday Times gave the game away yesterday when it said: "What to do about those who are unwilling to join their colleagues in a structured, but voluntary, process of self-regulation and observance of codified ethical standards?"

"Here, too, the organised Press had an answer.

"The new Media Council would be empowered to pronounce on unseemly journalistic conduct even by non-signatories.

"Although it would not, in the nature of things, be able to impose penalties on such publications, it was felt that repeated negative findings against mavericks would undermine the one thing which must surely be any newspaper's chief asset, its credibility."

If sitting in one-sided judgment on newspapers that did not join the Media Council voluntarily, pillorying them publicly without their having a chance to refute complaints against them, and coercing them to join because this procedure would undermine their credibility, is regarded by the "organised industry" as fair, equitable, democratic and an ex-

pression of the principle of "voluntary" discipline, then we are a monkey's uncle. The "organised Press" would do well to consider its own standards of Press freedom before it takes up the cudgels on behalf of all the newspapers of this country.

A warning to the "organised Press" would not be amiss :

The Government has established the principle of statutory involvement in the affairs of the Press.

It will have, in the Press Amendment Act, a measure which it can use to force the Press to tighten the screws on itself, under threat of amending the new law.

The Press is thus potentially in a worse fix than it would have been if it had told the Government it would refuse to be party to any statutory proposals.

The Government would then have had to do its own dirty work in controlling the Press — in full view of world opinion.

Any pretence that there was a free Press, and that the Government observed normal democratic standards, would have been ended.

In other words, the Press should not have accepted "the lesser of two evils." It should have accepted neither — and let the Government suffer the consequences if it introduced its own statutory controls.

TRANSVAAL OFFICIAL ON NEED TO CREATE JOBS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 82 p 12

[Text]

THE Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said on Saturday that 1 000 job opportunities a day would have to be created in the South African economy by the turn of the century if the country were to keep pace with its mushrooming development.

At the same time, Mr Cruywagen noted a gradual shift from university to technical training in the race to provide more trained technical manpower.

However, he said, this did not mean that universities were obsolete.

"As tertiary institutions, universities have an indispensable function as far as purely academic training is concerned," he said.

Estimates were that 1 000 job opportunities a day would have to be created by the new century in the grand plan to set up a lasting and healthy social and political order.

"Enrolment has decreased in recent years so that most universities

have reached a point where enrolment has stabilised.

"Technikons, on the other hand, are experiencing unprecedented growth," he said.

The reason was the urbanisation and industrialisation which had resulted in the community becoming increasingly aware of the importance of vocational training.

The shift from university to technical training did not mean the end of universities — because theoretical research was, and would, remain the domain of the university.

Practical research might, perhaps, be more suitably done in technikons.

Mr Cruywagen was addressing a graduation ceremony at the Pretoria Technikon. He said: "In either case the operative word is research.

"It would be a sad day when technikons limited their aim to technical training divorced from research."

KOERNHOF SAYS BILL GIVES BLACKS 'TOTALLY NEW DEAL'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 82 p 10

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Black Local Authorities Bill, described by the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, as a "totally new deal" for non-homeland Blacks, went through all its stages on Friday night with Opposition support.

The measure was opposed vigorously by the Conservative Party, regulations arising from them, would be of great scope and extent.

"I have no doubt," the Minister said, "that these three measures are more than a small reform package, but rather a totally new dispensation."

The Bill provides for two categories of local authorities — village councils and town councils — each with jurisdiction in the Black townships in which they are established.

The main difference between the two types of council lay in the de-

gree of responsibility entrusted to them.

Every Black local authority envisaged by the Bill would have its own mayor, town clerk and secretary and an executive committee to deal with day to day local management.

Regarding the new local authorities' right to acquire fixed property, the Minister said a local authority was a level of government which, as part of the State machinery, should be entitled to acquire fixed property rights.

Regarding the financing of the local authorities, he said the matter was subject to the consideration and decisions still to be made in the wake of the Brown and Croeser reports, which would affect all local authorities in the country.

"The entire system of financing at local authority level, both White and Black, is currently under consideration and decisions that will effect all local authorities in South Africa will be taken in the

near future," Dr Koornhof said.

The Progressive Federal Party welcomed the measure, which implements recommendations of the Riekert Commission to the effect that local authority functions be incorporated in a municipal code and that such functions be transferred to administration boards until they can be given to community councils.

The measure complemented the other two contained in the package and, along with the whose spokesmen claimed that the Bill, in giving Black local authorities the right to acquire immovable property, was the thin edge of the wedge towards private ownership rights and eventual participation by Blacks in White power structures.

The Minister said the Bill was part of a series of measures that were still to come before the House "in order to make the full spectrum of reform possible."

BILL TO REMOVE FINGOS DEBATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 82 p 10

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text]

AN attempt by the official Opposition to have Parliament reject a Select Committee report concerning the removal of the Fingo people was defeated.

The adoption of the Select Committee of co-operation and development report was the subject of the last heated debate of the 1982 session of Parliament.

Shortly after dawn on Saturday, after an all-night marathon sitting to complete the House's business, Mr E K Moorcroft (PFP Albany) moved that that the House decline the adoption of the report because:

● A sacred trust was broken and a grave injustice committed by the forcible removal of the Fingo people from the land which had been reserved for their use and occupation more than a century ago and their inclusion in an independent Xhosa state (Ciskei) without their consent having been sought and against their wishes

● This injustice had been aggravated by the

fact that the necessary legal requirements had not been complied with before steps were taken for the disposal of the land to Whites

● This injustice would be further compounded if steps were taken to excise the land from the schedule of the Black Land Act, 1913, and by the proposal to provide compensatory land which was destined to be included in the independent State of Transkei.

"A sacred trust has been broken and the land in question forms the backbone of the trust," Mr Moorcroft said.

The land had been allotted to the Fingo people by Sir George Gray 140 years ago for the loyalty they had shown the Government of the day.

Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Committee of Co-operation and Development, said the committee's sole task had been to find out whether the land in question had been dealt with in terms of the law and according to the wishes of Parliament.

BRIEFS

PROBE OF FREE MARKET--Cape Town--The economics committee of the President's Council has been instructed to investigate measures that restrict the effective functioning of a free-market-orientated economic system. Making the announcement at a Press conference in Cape Town yesterday, the chairman of the committee, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, said political reform could not be achieved if it did not go hand in glove with economic reform. The investigation would concentrate on specific areas including: Action as a result of which the functioning of and advantages to the free market system could be more widely publicised to the benefit of the less sophisticated consumer. Action as a result of which consumer information and advice could be disseminated more effectively, particularly among the less well informed and unsophisticated consumers. The provision of adequate service and trade facilities of an acceptable standard in the respective communities as well as greater support of such facilities in order to achieve a better economic distribution. Steps through which potential entrepreneurs could be identified, motivated and equipped to make a more significant contribution to the economic development of those population groups with a smaller share in the economy.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jun 82 p 26]

VANDA BANISHED--Umtata--The Town Clerk of Butterworth, Mr C P Vanda, has been banished to his home area in terms of an order signed by Major-General Martin Ngceba, head of the Transkei Security Police. Maj-Gen Ngceba confirmed the restriction but declined to give reasons. The banishment order was issued last Friday. Mrs Nolutha Vanda, a nursing sister at Butterworth Hospital, said she first heard of the banishment when her husband arrived at the hospital accompanied by a number of men. He told her he had been ordered to go and live at their family home in Tyinira in Nqamakwe district. Mr Vanda became assistant town clerk in 1981. He studied for an MA degree in history in London in 1973 and in 1975 went to the University of Los Angeles as a research student. He returned to Transkei in 1977.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jun 82 p 8]

RESERVE STATUS--Servicemen who have completed four or more three-month periods of operational service will now be placed on reserve, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced. Replying to the third reading debate on the Defence Amendment Bill, Gen Malan said these men would now be exempt from the Citizen Force. Regarding conscientious objectors, Gen Malan said the question was being considered and legislation would be prepared for next years parliamentary session. The matter of military service for immigrants was also being investigated and, depending on recommendations by the committee concerned, legislation would be considered during the next session. The Bill was read a third time with Opposition from the Progressive Federal Party. [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 82 p 10]

FINGERPRINT BILL--The Population Registration Amendment Bill, which contains provision for the submission of fingerprints and palmprints for identity purposes, was read a third time. The third reading was opposed by the Progressive Federal Party which, according to Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) remained unconvinced that the Bill would be an improvement on the present system of population registration. The New Republic Party also opposed the third reading. Mr Tino Volker (NP Kliprivier) said the intention of the Bill was to streamline the use of identity documents and to make a larger number of people aware of the need to update their identity documents. It was also the intention to have a common identity document for all population groups, and it had been considered advisable from all points of view to make provision for the possible use of fingerprints in obtaining these documents. "A large number of people are illiterate and it has been proved over and over again that fingerprints are the one infallible way of definitely identifying people," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 82 p 10]

CSO: 4700/1409

PRESIDENT NYERERE MAKING 4-DAY TOUR OF ISLANDS

President's Schedule

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] President Nyerere arrived in Zanzibar yesterday morning to begin a four-day tour of the Isles.

The President is scheduled to meet members of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council (ZRC) this afternoon at the People's Club.

On Thursday, according to a programme released here yesterday, Mwalimu is expected to address the Zanzibar House of Representatives currently meeting in a budget session.

No agenda for the two important meetings has been released, but well informed sources told Shihata in Zanzibar that this would be the first time Mwalimu is meeting the House of Representatives, a new element in the United Republic which came with the formation of Chama Cha Mapinduzi five years ago.

On arrival at Zanzibar Airport yesterday the President was met by Vice-President and Zanzibar President Alhaj Aboud Jumbe Mwinyi, Party and government officials.

From the airport, Mwalimu drove straight to Ras Fumba to inspect the electricity installation erected to receive power from Kidatu on the Mainland through a 32-kilometre under-sea marine cable.

Power from Kidatu started flowing last year when laying of the 32-km cable erection of stepping down facilities at Mtoni were completed. The whole project cost 185 million/-

The Ras Fumba installation receives 132,000 kilowatts from Ras Kilomoni on the Mainland, which is routed to Mtoni where it is stepped down to 44,000 kilowatts which is the normal grid for Zanzibar.

On his way from Ras Fumba to Mtoni, Mwalimu made a stop over at Dimani CCM Branch where he presented CCM cards to 10 representatives of 271 new Party members.

Most of Mwalimu's second day will be consumed by inspection tours to various agricultural and livestock projects.

He will first go to Mtwango to view an irrigation scheme and at noon he will be at Bambi dairy farm before heading for Kizimbani where there is an experimental livestock research irrigation scheme at Popo before returning to Zanzibar town ready for his meeting with ZRC.

President on Agricultural Modernization

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt] President Nyerere yesterday called for the production of more animal-drawn farm implements as one of the efforts towards modernising farming in the country.

No one should ignore the call on Tanzanians to turn to ox ploughing because this was the logical way the country would modernise her agriculture in view of prevailing local and international economic realities, he stated.

Mwalimu, who was addressing members of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council at the People's Palace, Forodhani, here said Tanzania had to modernize her farming practices in order to cut off dependence on technological inputs from the developed countries both in these sector and industries.

He said even today's highly industrialised countries had taken off on this path by modernising their farming.

By modernising, they were able to have fewer people producing food and other crops for their requirements, the rest of the population and for export while the others were engaged in industrial work.

The United States took off towards modernisation in agriculture by using animals in farm work, he said.

Mwalimu explained, causing laughter, that Tanzania would not modernize her farming by using tools which could make Adam and Eve "feel perfectly at home" for their primitivity.

Neither could she go for the tractor whose essential inputs including fuel had to be imported at high cost.

He said the alternative lay in the harnessing of cattle and other animals like donkeys which abounded in the country's rural areas.

"I have been encouraging this, but some people are not listening. 'Donkeys for farming? Who can cultivate with a donkey in present day farming!', they say arguing that the answer is the tractor", Mwalimu told the members.

He said by calling for the use of animal-drawn implements, he did not mean abandoning the few tractors the country already had.

"I have not said that we should abandon the tractors: I am saying, let's abandon the hand hoe", he told the leaders.

He called on leaders throughout the country to urge the manufacturing and use of animal-drawn farm implements. These should include the plough, harrow, planters and others which could modernize farming and make it less burdensome to the peasants.

Earlier Mwalimu directed that Tanzania Mainland and the Isles should learn from each other in drought-animal mechanisation.

The Isles had advanced more in utilising animals to pull locally made carts (mikokoteni) and the Mainland in yoking animals for farming and these skills should be exchanged, he said.

Mwalimu was speaking at Kizimbani where he inspected a pasture development project and saw a model of the self-sustaining livestock homestead for a live-stock-keeping peasant.

The homestead includes a residential house, cattle and chicken sheds, small scale silage and sugar making plants and an oxen-drawn cart.

He said the art of using animals for rural transportation was common on the Isles while it was not well established on the Mainland.

"You here have remained with your art and they with theirs", he observed.

The Isles should impart their skills to the mainlanders and the latter to the people of Zanzibar, he said.

Mwalimu, on the second day of a four-day Zanzibar tour since last Tuesday inspected pasture development activities, including animal feeds research at Kizimbani.

As part of his programme yesterday, he also visited a dairy farm at Bambi and irrigated paddy fields at Mtango, Cheju Mzambarau and Bumbwisudi.

The General Manager of the Zanzibar Livestock Corporation, Ndugu Ali Juma told Mwalimu that the Bambi farm had a total of 313 dairy cattle. The farm is capable of producing 17 litres of milk a day. The average production is 7.8 litres per day.

CSO: 4700/1410

ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST LEBANESE, PALESTINIAN PEOPLES RAPPED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Excerpt] Tanzania has again condemned Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and the Palestinian people.

A statement issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday, between the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, ambassadors of Arab League States and the Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Tanzania, reaffirmed Tanzania's "unflinching support" for the Palestinian people and their national movement, the PLO.

In the statement, Ndugu Salim expressed Tanzania's concern at the continuation of the Israel invasion of Lebanon which has resulted in the killing and wounding of thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians.

He said: "The scale of the invasion and the massive force being deployed--through naval, air and land forces--is clearly intended to threaten the very survival of the Palestinian people".

This was also a flagrant violation of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity. It represented Israel's total contempt of international opinion and international law besides escalating the Middle East conflict to an extremely dangerous level.

He said that the road to peace in the Middle East was neither through invasion and occupation of the Arab lands nor through an attempted annihilation of the Palestinian people.

"The road to a lasting and durable peace in the Middle East lies in the recognition of and respect for the legitimate rights of all peoples including, in particular, the Palestinian people:

He reiterated the government's call for an immediate end to Israel's invasion as well as for the total unconditional withdrawal of Israel's forces from Lebanon.

During the talks, Ndugu Salim stressed the importance and urgency of a concerted international action to support the Palestinian and Lebanese people and to oppose the latest Israel defiance of the world community and violation of international law.

TAZARA OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES RATE INCREASES AS OF 1 JULY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Excerpt] Passenger and cargo tariffs on the Tanzania Zambia Railways (Tazara) line will rise to 10 and 20 per cent respectively effective July 1, this year, a Tazara official said yesterday.

The announcement of the new increases comes only six months after the corporation last raised tariffs.

In January this year passenger and cargo rates were raised to 17 per cent respectively.

The Tazara management has, however, issued a public notice indicating that any customers objecting to the new increases may lodge any complaint in writing to the General Manager before the new rates are due to be implemented.

The new passenger rates are up 10 per cent for the Third Class coaches bringing the fare between Dar es Salaam and Mbeya from 89/- to 97/90 and Dar es Salaam to Kapiri Mposhi from 194/60 to 214/06.

Second Class rates are up by five per cent bringing the single fare between Dar es Salaam and Mbeya from 226/50 to 237/80 and Dar es Salaam to Kapiri Mposhi from 494/90 to 519/64.

First Class rates will rise by two per cent bringing the Dar es Salaam to Mbeya fare from 346/90 to 353/80 and Dar es Salaam to Kapiri Mposhi from 757/90 to 773/06.

Parcels and small quantity goods whose prices are set according to the weights will be up by 20 per cent for all destinations.

Rail tariffs which involve pipes and pipe joint compounds, petrol and petrol products, pearls and ostrich feathers, pencils and oil remain unchanged.

Tariffs which involve tractors and various other machineries will rise up to three per cent bringing the Dar es Salaam to Mbeya rate from 365/- to 376/- a ton.

Tariffs which involves timber and cement will rise by five per cent bringing the timber transport price between Dar es Salaam and Mbeya from 334/- to 351/- a ton and cement prices between the two stations from 321/20 to 337/30 a ton.

The official explained that the new increases had been occasioned by increased operational costs.

Only last month the authority reduced tariffs on certain agricultural products to encourage people to ferry the goods on the rail-line. Tariffs were reduced for coffee, cotton, tea, tobacco, hides and skins.

CSO: 4700/1410

PARTY TO ORGANIZE POLITICAL COURSES FOR LEADERS OF ALL LEVELS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 6 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text

THE Kivukoni Party Ideological College and its zonal colleges have been called upon to become "fountains" of deep ideological analysis of developments in the country.

Deputy Party Chief Executive Secretary Salmin Amour said this in Dar es Salaam yesterday when closing a three-month course for 40 Party and government functionaries at Kivukoni.

Ndugu Amour said: "The need for ideological analysis of the country's socio-political development is most pressing, considering that there is an emerging group of people opposed to the Party's progressive ideas".

He said under the prevailing political situation, Party ideological colleges should spearhead the day-to-day analysis of political developments in the country.

Ndugu Amour pointed out that the Party intends to organise political courses for leaders at all levels after the Party election exercise.

He said Kivukoni and its zonal colleges should gear themselves towards this extensive task which should start after October, this year.

The colleges, he said, could contribute towards political development process through bringing together former

students to discuss matters of national interest.

Ndugu Amour further said the colleges should encourage ex-students to write papers for evaluation and later passing them to higher authorities.

He said, for example, the country's history — especially ideas, strategies and actions of the defunct ASP and TANU under different situations have not been fully dealt with.

In the past, he explained there was laxity in ensuring that socialist institutions were used for socialist construction and that there was a tendency of being "hijacked" by those intent on furthering capitalist ideas.

He urged the students to remain firm in explaining the Party's ideology and all what it stood for.

In their message, the students said top leadership in the Party, government and parastatal organisations should be enrolled for courses at the college.

They also suggested that leaders should make frequent visits to the college for discussions with tutors and students. They said the Party should commit itself to making follow-up to recommendations made by students

BUDGET PROPOSALS SHOW REDUCTION IN DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

Minister's Address to Parliamentary Committee

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt] The Government will spend 18,960.3 million/- next financial year, some 240 million/- less than what is expected to be spent by the end of 1981/82, according to details of the 1982/83 budget proposals to be tabled in the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam next week.

Disclosing this in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, said the proposed budget, in which there would be more recurrent expenditure over 1981/82, was basically aimed at rehabilitating the national economy.

Ndugu Jamal was addressing members of the Parliamentary Finance and Economic Affairs Committee, who started their meeting at the Speaker's Office in Dar es Salaam yesterday to discuss the 1982/83 budget proposals.

The proposals will be tabled on June 17.

The Government would, in a three-year period, place more emphasis on activities aimed at strengthening and consolidating existing investments and resources instead of starting-up new projects.

The budget proposals show a reduction in development expenditure compared to 1981/82, the Minister said, explaining that reduction in government expenditure was among important measures in rehabilitating the economy.

The aim is to spend more on de-bottlenecking and increasing capacity utilisation in all spheres of the national economy, he explained.

Some 14,144.1 million/- of the total estimated expenditure for fiscal 1982/83 would be allocated to recurrent use and 4, 816.2 million/-for development expenditure.

The expenditure trend for 1981/82 shows a total of 19,200 million/- would be spent this financial year some 13,600 million/- recurrent and 5,600 million/- development expenditure.

Nduqu Jamal said the gap of 240 million/- less on the 1982/83 proposals could appear minimal but there would be real reduction in government expenditure when considering the rate of inflation which levelled at 26 per cent last year.

The 14,144 million/- projected for the recurrent budget in 1982/83 showed an increase of 544 million/- over the total of 13,600 million/- to be spent by the end of the current financial year.

This increase had been necessitated by the need to solve the financial problems of priority parastatals, increases in interest rates following massive government borrowing from banks and local and foreign loan repayments and subsidies, he explained.

The sectoral allocation of the recurrent estimates for fiscal 1982/83 are:-

Consolidated Fund Services (2,328m/-), ministries and departments (5,994.6 million/-) and regions (3,199.0 million/-).

Special expenditure (790.5 million/-), price subsidy (730.0 million/-) and parastatal subsidy fund (1,102.0 million/-).

The Minister noted that government revenue and expenditure trends have not been satisfactory in the past three years, with increasing excess expenditure in sectors enjoying Treasury monies.

For example, he said, although estimates of revenue for 1981/82 were 10,681.5 million/-, projected figures by June 30, 1982 were 10,172.7 million/-, less by 500.8 million/- or 4.7 per cent.

The dismal returns followed production volume cut-down in industries due to raw materials and spares shortages, foreign exchange constraints and frequent water and power cuts.

The Minister said that whereas recurrent expenditure during 1981/82 was put at 12,205.4 million/-, expenditure trends showed this would level at 13,600 million/-, an increase of 1.4 billion/- by the end of the current financial year.

The bulk of the 11.5 per cent increase was caused by government decision to repay the loans of several parastatals which failed to honour their commitments to the banks.

The Armed Forces also spent more than budgeted, he said, adding that the increase of prices for a number of goods, and rising transportation costs also led to excess expenditure.

Adding up the reduction of 500 million/- in the estimated revenue and the excess 1,400 million/- in recurrent expenditure over estimates increases the recurrent account deficit to 1,900 million/-, the Minister said.

He explained that such a deficit coupled with the overall economic difficulties the nation was facing was unhealthy.

Projects To Be Suspended

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] SOME of the projects which were being implemented in 1981/82 will have to be suspended in the coming financial year due to a reduced development budget, the Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs, Professor Kighoma Malima, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Addressing members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance and Economic Affairs, Professor Malima said the projects to be affected were the Mwanza Brewery, the Moshi Malting Project and a number of capital development projects.

He told the members, He told the members, meeting at the Speaker's Office to discuss the 1982/83 budget proposals, that the proposed Power Alcohol Project, the Tunduru cashewnuts factory and several projects in the Ministry of National Education would also have to be suspended.

He said it was the first time that the country was forced in its planning to drop some of the projects which had taken off but this decision was inevitable in view of limited capacity for their implementation.

He explained that the criteria used in suspending some of the projects included the lack of a firm commitment on funding, and the projects' demand of imported raw materials on completion.

Projects whose implementation was not well advanced and could thus be suspended pending re-implementation when the economic situation improved were also dropped, he explained.

Ndugu Malima explained that funds had been set aside for compensation where agreements were breached as a result of the decision to suspend some of the projects.

He could not say how much had been allocated for this.

The Minister explained that all efforts would be directed at increasing the utilisation of capacities in existing investments before going for new undertakings.

He said the Government would only embark on a new project when it proved it would contribute towards its de-bottlenecking efforts. Otherwise launching more new projects would be like "building museums", he added.

Of the projects to be undertaken in fiscal 1982/83, Professor Malima listed 978 to be implemented by ministries and their parastatals — 147 of these would be new, he said.

The Minister told the Committee that 79 of the projects to be implemented would be completed within the year.

On regional projects, he explained that such relatively small undertakings such as the construction of cattle dips, rural water projects, com-

pletion of dispensaries and the construction of teachers' houses and stores would continue to appear in future years.

Regional projects have been allocated an estimated 700,779,000/- or 14.5 per cent of the government development budget of 4,816,295,000/-.

A breakdown of the projects to be suspended is as follows (those to be completed in 1982/83 in brackets):-

State House 1 (-), Vice-President's Office 1 (1), Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2 (-), Manpower Development 2 (1), Prime Minister's Office 154 (1) and Ministry of Defence 1 (1).

National Service 24 (-), Judiciary 2 (1), Justice 1, Ministry of Agriculture 140 (5), Industries 104 (16), Ministry of National Education 47 (-), Ministry of Trade 72 (30) and Ministry of Works 22 (3).

Lands 11 (-), Treasury 54, Home Affairs 62 (5), Health 27 (-), Information and Culture 5 (2), Devplan 5 (-), Natural Resources 36 (1) and Water and Energy 59 (5).

Others are Communications and Transport 59 (5), Minerals 13 (-), Labour and Social Welfare 21 (-) and Livestock Development 41 (-).

Professor Malima will present the 1982/83 Development Plan before the National Assembly on June 17, this year.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF FOUR KENYAN STUDENTS WITHDRAWN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

FOUR Kenyan students who were studying at the University of Dar es Salaam have been asked to leave the institution after their scholarships were withdrawn.

The students, who had sought political asylum in Tanzania, had been at the University since last year after arriving from Kenya where they were studying at the University of Nairobi.

Their names were not available yesterday.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Nicholas Kuhanga, declined to discuss the issue when asked to comment yesterday. He simply said the students' scholarship had been withdrawn and consequently the University could not keep them there.

The withdrawn notice was submitted to the University by the Ministry of Home Affairs which handles refugees and

aliens' affairs in the country.

Two of the students were studying laws and two were undertaking Bachelor of Arts Degree course.

Ndugu Kuhanga said, however, that the students' fate was being handled by the University Main Campus branch of the Tanzania Students Union (MUWATA).

It is understood the University MUWATA officials had asked the University authorities to allow the students to continue staying at the Main Campus pending the outcome of efforts to have the scholarship withdrawal notice rescinded.

MUWATA officials contacted yesterday declined comment yesterday, saying they preferred press non-involvement.

Ministry of Home Affairs authorities could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

CSO: 4700/1410

CASES INVOLVING SENIOR OFFICIALS HANDLED BY LEADERSHIP CODE BODY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Harrison Mwakyembe]

[Text]

THE Committee for the Enforcement of the Leadership Code has dismissed as unfounded allegations that it has closed its eyes to leadership irregularities by senior Party and Government officials.

It said there was no truth whatsoever that the committee, established by an Act Of Parliament in 1973, had kept an eye on the junior stratum of Tanzania's leadership alone.

In an interview with *Shuhata* in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the committee's deputy chairman, Ndugu Ame Mohammed Juma, said the committee had over the past nine years of its existence, handled many cases involving senior leaders.

He said, however, that the Act which established the committee, precluded him from disclosing details of the cases handled by the committee and subsequently submitted to the President for consideration.

The secrecy we are required to maintain by the Act," he said, "could be one of the reasons causing doubts among the public on the committee's credibility."

Ndugu Juma said

he felt the need for the amendment of some provisions in the Act to allow the committee to disclose at least the number of cases handled every year to keep the public informed.

All the same, we have been doing a good job, handling every complaint brought before us without bias or taking into account one's position in the Party or Government hierarchy," he said.

He challenged members of the public to report any leader to the committee who contravened leadership conditions as stipulated in the CCM Constitution instead of making unfounded allegations.

He said without cooperation from the public, the committee's work would be difficult.

The committee has only five members to take care of a huge number of leaders. Unfaithful leaders are also adopting more sophisticated ways of concealing their political sins. Under these circumstances, the need for cooperation from the public cannot be over-emphasized," Ndugu Juma concluded.

TABORA LACKS DIESEL FUEL TO RUN GENERATORS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

TABORA town is experiencing a black-out, water shortage and telecommunications cut-off with the rest of the country because of lack of fuel to run the town's electricity generators.

The Regional Development Director, Ndugu D.M. Mkumbwa, told *Shihata* over the weekend that the problem began last Wednesday when the diesel to run the generators got finished.

He said, however, efforts were being made to get the fuel from Dar es Salaam, adding that there had been confirmed reports from Dar es Salaam that two oil rail tankers have been sent to Tabora but it was not known when they would arrive.

Ndugu Mkumbwa said apart from the fuel shortage, some of the generators at the town's power station had broken down.

He said out of the three generators, only one was presently in working condition. The situation was brought about by lack of spare parts.

On the water situation, he said only one machine was pumping water from the Igombe Dam, which was not enough for the 70,000 people in the town.

Meanwhile, the Tabora Region Transport Company (KAUTA) has suspended all its freight services between the region's villages and the town because of fuel shortage.

CSO: 4700/1410

EEC APPROVES GRANT FOR FINANCING COFFEE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Excerpt]

THE Commission of the European Economic Community (EEC) has approved a grant of 132 million/- (13.5 million dollars) for financing the Coffee Development Programme in Tanzania.

Speaking in Dar es Salaam yesterday, an EEC agricultural adviser, Mr. B. Nec, said that the total cost of the two-year project was 209 million/- of which EEC contribution was 132m/- and 77 million/- was local contribution through the Coffee Levy Fund.

He said that this approval provides for the second phase of the coffee improvement programme whose implementation started in 1977. It would bring the total EEC grant to finance the programme to 257 million/-.

"The main objective of the project is to increase the quantity and quality of small-holder coffee production in Tanzania, through the strengthening of the ability of the Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT) to provide services to farmers so as to improve standards of crop husbandry, pruning, pest and disease control", Mr. Nec said.

He said the project would assist the CAT through supporting extension and training services, provision of inputs to farmers, improvements to processing of raw coffee, provision of vehicles for coffee transportation, nurseries and the feeder road component for the extension services.

He added that the grant would also assist CAT in the establishment of zonal workshops for the maintenance of the enlarged fleet, construction of coffee storage facilities, as well as the provision of technical personnel.

Mr. Nec explained that since the start of the coffee improvement programme, coffee production increased from 48,000 tonnes in 1976/77 to over 66,000 tonnes clean coffee in 1980/81. The projected harvest for 1981/82 was over 63,000 tonnes, he said.

"The overall effect of the consolidated programme will be to increase the income of some 2,800 small-holder coffee producers, and increase the foreign exchange earnings potential of the coffee sector in the years ahead," he said.

CSO: 4700/1410

NYERERE 'OFFICIALLY' UNAWARE OF NATION'S SUPPLY OF GUNS TO KENYA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has said he was officially not aware of reports that Tanzania was plotting to supply Kenyan students guns to avert chaos in Kenya.

Addressing members of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council (ZRC) at the People's Palace here yesterday evening, Mwalimu said there has been no formal notification from the Kenyan authorities on the allegations.

The President was responding to a question raised by a ZRC member Ndugu Hamis Darwesh who asked him to comment on Kenyan press reports quoting President Daniel arap Moi as having said Kenyan university students had plotted to get guns "from certain neighbouring countries (including Tanzania).

Mwalimu said that even if Tanzania had been formally informed by Kenya about the allegations, he would have asked President Moi to substantiate them.

He told the council that he was not sure President Moi said such things. For Mr. Moi, as President, would not have known this unless somebody told him, he added.

Mwalimu said even if the

Kenyan leader had said that, "then I would keep quiet until I meet Mr. Moi and ask him to show evidence of the charges".

The President explained that the Kenyan leader, as a neighbour did not inform Tanzania about the allegations before going to the public to say what the Press has reported.

The President added that if the reports that Tanzanian students planned to supply arms to Kenyan students were true, then it was also a very dangerous internal security matter to Tanzania herself.

He said Tanzania and Kenya had agreed to co-operate on security matters, despite whatever ideological differences. That was why leaders of neighbouring countries in the region met frequently to sort out issues of mutual interest including the question of cattle rustling.

Mwalimu said Tanzanian regional commissioners in the border regions had asked him at their last good neighbourliness meeting with their Kenyan counterparts, to tell President Moi that there was clear understanding on security matters between the two sides.

CSO: 4700/1410

BRIEFS

CUBAN AIR TRAFFIC AGREEMENT--Tanzania and Cuba yesterday signed an air traffic agreement under which the Cuba national airline will operate to Tanzania. The Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecela, signed on behalf of Tanzania while Cuba was represented by the Director of International Relations at the Cuban Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Ismael Leronzo. The short ceremony took place in Ndugu Malecela's office. Under the agreement the Cuban National airline will operate flights to Tanzania from Cuba through the Caribbean and the Atlantic Ocean and across Africa, landing at the Kilimanjaro and the Dar es Salaam international airports. The agreement also provides for Tanzania's national airline to operate to any destination in Cuba. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 6 Jun 82 p 1]

CCM DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC--The Communist Party of China has expressed willingness to extend technical and other assistance to Chama Cha Mapinduzi as a way to strengthen relations between the two parties. The leader of a five-man CCM delegation which returned to Dar es Salaam from a three-week tour of China on Tuesday, Ndugu Mzee Athmani Makalo, said in the city that the Chinese Communist Party expressed its willingness during talks with the CCM delegation. Ndugu Makalo, a member of the National Executive Committee, said that the two parties also agreed to exchange visits and share experiences in Party matters. He said his delegation extended an invitation to the Communist Party to send a delegation to Tanzania, adding that the Chinese team was expected in Tanzania next year. While in China, the delegation visited industries, towns, village farms and a Party ideological college and was impressed by the Chinese attitude towards work, he said. The other members of the delegation were the Lindi Regional Party Chairman, Ndugu Mangumbi Nandonde, the NEC member for Zanzibar North, Ndugu Rajabu Ally Makame, the Zanzibar South Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Mohamed Mahmoud and an assistant at the Party Head Office in Dodoma, Ndugu A. Mwanri. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jun 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1410

MWANAKATWE SAYS GOVERNMENT MUST NOT USE COUNCIL AS SCAPEGOAT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] CHAIRMAN of the University of Zambia Council Mr John Mwanakatwe yesterday declared that only a full council was empowered to revise the final salaries proposal document.

He said the Government should not use the commission as a scapegoat for its failure to deal with the affairs of the university properly.

The Unza administration had undertaken to revise the salary scales proposed by the council and it was expected to submit a notification to the commission of inquiry today.

Giving evidence to the commission which is looking into the reviewed salaries of the university's academic staff,

Mr Mwanakatwe told the commissioners:

"It would be a sad day if the people of Zambia were to see your commission of inquiry being used as scapegoat for the Government's failure to deal with the affairs of Unza properly in so far as salaries and conditions of service are concerned."

No member of the university administration or council was empowered to make any substantive modifications to proposals of salaries and conditions of service passed by the full council.

He did not know what the university administration was doing but he would advise the Vice-Chancellor Dr Jacob Mwanza on the issue.

He warned that if the commission accepted any document containing modifications of the council's proposal it would be generating further controversy as such a document would be prepared in the absence of "the relativities" upon which the council based its scales.

The only changes that could be made were those which sought to correct obvious errors.

The basis of the current problem was that the proposed salaries for Unza academic staff distorted old balances that had been adopted as a matter of policy.

Initially the principle was to peg the salaries of lecturers and other academic staff to that of a permanent secretary as the top civil servant.

This arrangement worked out well because most lecturers at the time were expatriates whose income was topped up by the various gratuities they received.

The situation was no longer the same and it was unrealistic to equate a professor to a permanent secretary as the former had invested much more time in study and research.

No argument could justify the Government's failure to financially support the country's leading educational institution since "we haven't reached such a critical point that the Government can be so openly mean to Unza staff."

In relation to the expenditure in certain institutions the amount needed to meet the new salary scales at the university was not high.

He endorsed "in toto" Dr Mwanza's remarks that the Government's decision was in contradiction of its own policies.

He had decided to cooperate with the commission and urged the university administration to do the same because even when a government went wrong it was necessary to give it maximum tolerance.

Chairman of the commission Mr Wesley Nyirenda said the inquiry would try to make its recommendations as soon as possible to forestall a sit-in by Unza.

CSO: 4700/1416

MULEMBA ADDRESSES STUDENTS ON SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM, UNEMPLOYMENT

Mulemba on Scientific Socialism

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] THE issue of scientific socialism is not something to be taken lightly because its intensity is now evident, Party Secretary-General Mulemba has warned.

He made the warnings on Thursday night when he met University of Zambia medical students at the Ridgeway campus to discuss with them the role of intellectuals in Party organisation and problems in recruiting them into the organisation.

Mr Mulemba made the remarks after he was asked a question by students who sought clarification on scientific socialism and other issues.

One student said one could join a party whose principles he agreed with but since UNIP had chosen scientific socialism, he could not join it because it would inhibit his freedom to worship God.

As a Christian, the student said he had observed what socialism had done to Christians in other countries. If that was not the brand of socialism the Party intended to introduce in Zambia, he wanted to know whether there had been a successful experiment of "socialism suitable to work here".

Conflict

Another student asked Mr Mulemba how the Party and its Government intended to "reconcile scientific socialism and the church" after the clergy had opposed the idea.

In reply, Mr Mulemba said the matter could not be taken

lightly, but he assured the students the Party and its Government would never resort to conflict with the church.

"The matter of scientific socialism is not to be taken lightly, because I am beginning to see its intensity. And if this is not understood among intellectuals, then we have a strong task ahead of us among the clergy and people in compounds like Kalingalinga, Mtendere and so on," Mr Mulemba said.

He accused the clergy of being unfair and "dwelling on people's simplicity, telling them the Party would like to turn Kaunda into a god to be worshipped at Freedom House".

Abandoning

The country was determined to build a new Zambia of equality and this would only be achieved by moving from capitalism to Humanism, "through socialism as a means."

"Unfortunately, the church, which has intellectuals too, has raised the question of whether we are abandoning Humanism, saying you want to become communists and ban religion."

Mr Mulemba explained that in a democratic country like Zambia, it was imperative that

any disagreement should be voiced out through laid out procedures.

Constitutionally, the country through socialism was working to remove evil elements in society and there was no going back because this was a chosen system.

He wondered why the clergy should now resist change when changes in worship, like using African drums, were now accepted.

Mulemba on Unemployment

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIANS have let down the Party and its Government on vital projects which should have solved the unemployment problem.

Speaking during a meeting with University of Zambia medical students at the Ridgeway campus, Party Secretary-General Mulemba said the let down was a manifestation that despite grandiose plans, nothing could be achieved unless there was positive response from people.

A student asked Mr Mulemba if the Party and its Government had a clear policy on ~~the unemployment~~ problem now facing the country.

The student said it appeared the Party and its Government was doing nothing to solve the problem "except for sporadic attacks on bus stations and so on."

But Mr Mulemba assured the students the issue of un-

employment, especially among the youth, was something the Party and its Government was equally concerned about.

While Party and Government leaders were aware of the decline of job opportunities over the years, they appreciated that this was not an issue only peculiar to Zambia because it was a world-wide problem.

The Party and its leaders had been aware of the impending unemployment crisis and this led to the planning for cooperatives and the go-back-to-the-land programme which should have helped in solving the situation.

If people had responded well to the Party and Government plans, factories and industries were going to be set up to provide employment in rural areas.

But the plans were frustrated by people who, on getting

funds from the Government for rural programmes, "decided to stop farming and began buying bicycles, marrying women and drinking beer."

The problem was compounded by laziness among Zambians which led to a situation where plants set up in rural areas became white elephants.

CSO: 4700/1416

KAUNDA ASKS FINANCIAL BODIES TO PLAY MORE DECISIVE ROLE IN AGRICULTURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **ALL lending institutions in Zambia should make a deliberate effort giving long and short-term loans to peasants, commercial farmers and producer cooperatives, President Kaunda said in Kitwe yesterday.**

For the Party and Government efforts to succeed in boosting agriculture, there was need for all lending institutions and marketing organisations to participate fully.

President Kaunda was speaking when he opened the 25th Copperbelt Agricultural Show at the Kitwe showgrounds.

"While I appreciate the role our commercial banks are playing in lending to agriculture, there is need for a greater flexibility and imagination."

Taking risks was part of the business of banking in which there should be a higher premium placed on the head of a bank manager who took successful risks than the one who took no risks at all.

"Because of this requirement for gilt-edged security for farming loans, the commercial banks are making little or no impact on the peasant sector and this is apart from the handsome

profits they are making."

The President appealed to all commercial banks and other financial institutions to play a more decisive role in developing agriculture.

"I call upon them to come forward and play the decisive role that awaits them and which only they can fulfil."

He gave an example of a Mr Jones who, as a potential farmer, had nothing in terms of money or capital except his determination to succeed and whose eventual success came about after financial institutions helped him.

"For every Mr Jones, there are thousands of Mulengas, Bandas, Moongas, Silishebos and so on determined to work hard if a bank will give them a break."

PRESIDENT PROMISES 'DECISIVE PUSH' TOWARDS SOCIALISM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jun 82 p 9

[Text]

HARARE. — A "decisive push" would be made this year by the Zimbabwe Government towards socialism and self-reliance, the President, the Rev Canaan Banana, said yesterday as he opened the third session of the Parliament in Harare.

In his presidential address he also confirmed the Government's plan to set up a State Trading Corporation and a Small Enterprises Development Corporation.

He announced steps to start state industries and a Government promise to step in and distribute goods fairly and at a reasonable cost in cases where profiteering was uncovered.

President Banana said the Government's three-year transitional national development plan would be unveiled soon.

He said: "The overriding objective will be to lay the foundation for the establishment of a socialist socio-economic order which alone is capable of providing conditions conducive of the fullest liberation of our people — materially, socially, politically and culturally."

The plan would make for "a new society free of exploitation and pro-

viding equality of opportunity and prosperity for all Zimbabweans".

On the political front, the President also announced that a Bill would be introduced prohibiting political parties from receiving foreign funds and "also to provide for state funding of parliamentary parties which enjoy significant following ...".

There was also a programme under way to "strengthen the parliamentary system before the next general election" to allow it to increasingly reflect a "Zimbabwean character", President Banana said.

It was imperative the Government started a programme of military training involving people other than from the regular forces, he said.

Describing the training as para-military, the President did not specify whether it would involve volunteers or conscripts.

He said the programme "should be enthusiastically welcomed by all patriotic Zimbabweans".

The Army and the Air Force were being reorganised to a size compatible with the country's population and economic strength.

With the continued restructuring of the Zimbabwe Republic Police, there was a plan to substantially increase the size of the Support Unit.

As many ex-combatants as possible would be recruited, he added.

The President also promised that the police reserve would be restructured to streamline its "cumbersome" composition.

It would be entirely non-racial and "Zimbabwean citizens of all races will be encouraged to join the reserve in order to assist the regulars in their task of maintaining peace and order throughout the country," he said.

On the formation of a State Trading Corporation, the President said it would trade internationally and operate in Zimbabwe at retail and wholesale levels.

The Small Enterprises Development Corporation would help small businesses, "especially those established on co-operative principles," to develop.

State industries would be set up "in certain sectors" to produce goods for the state at the lowest possible

price.

The Government would also start research into the cheapest and most efficient sources of goods supply.

The Government had inherited an "extremely unsatisfactory" system of procuring its goods.

A prices board had already been set up to advise the Government on price control and policies.

The Ministry of Construction, he said, would also assume "increasing responsibility for the erection of buildings for Government, using its own construction teams."

Initially the emphasis would be on the rural areas. — Sapa.

HARARE COUNCIL TO STUDY CHINA TRIP REPORT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jun 82 p 7

[Text] AFTER considering reports from Harare's mayor and the council officials who visited China last year, a city council committee has asked for details of a new type of block of flats, introducing a new health policy and alternative recreation facilities.

The health, housing and community services committee asked the director of works, Mr Les Mitchell, to advise them on:

- The cost of building one- and three-bedroomed blocks of flats up to six floors high without an elevator;
- In which areas these flats would be suitable;
- Whether maintenance-free finishes to buildings make any long-term economies; and
- Whether factory-made precast concrete units could be used to build both

single and multi-storey buildings.

The director was asked whether any sites in the high density areas could be developed as open spaces and what this development would cost.

He was asked to inquire from the Ministry of Education and Culture

whether schools in the high density areas could share their playing fields with clubs.

The mayor, Councillor Dr Tizirai Gwata, the director of community services, Mr Bev Taylor, the medical officer of health, Dr Lovemore Mbengeranwa, the deputy director of works and city engineer, Mr Pat Houghton, and the manager of city marketing, Mr Boots Harding, visited China in October last year. They submitted a joint report on ideas for changes in Harare.

The committee also recommended that the council set up small health units in the high density

areas, each to serve 2 000 to 3 000 people. The main aim should be to immunise people, combat malnutrition and give planned parenthood programmes.

Another health policy recommended was the encouragement of self-sufficiency by growing vegetables or keeping poultry.

The city medical officer of health was asked to set out standards of hygiene for people's markets.

It was also recommended that the director of community services ask the Ministry of Labour and Social Services whether it would be advisable to sponsor day-care centres for pre-school children operating from the mothers' place of employment.

● It was also recommended that Mr Taylor, the Harare director of community services, should be

responsible for providing and operating the city's recreation centres.

A joint meeting of two committees at the end of April agreed that taverns and recreation centres need not be built on the same site. There was also a problem with vandalism at existing recreation centres.

The health, housing and community services committee was asked to decide which head of department should be charged with providing new centres and the upkeep of existing centres. They recently recommended the director of community services review the need for recreation facilities in the former municipal area.

● Several district offices in Harare should be opened one Saturday morning a month so the public could settle all council accounts, a municipal committee has recommended.

The last meeting of the health, housing and community services committee recommended that the offices in Borrowdale, Mabelreign, Hatfield and Waterfalls be opened one Saturday morning a month for the next six months.

However, offices in Greendale and Highlands should not be opened on Saturdays because they were not fully used by the public.

SA, ISRAEL ACCUSED OF PURSUING 'WAR OF GENOCIDE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jun 82 p 6

[Editorial: "War of Genocide"]

[Text] THE principal aim of American policy in Africa and the Middle East since Ronald Reagan became President has been "to deter aggression and subversion by our global adversary" — the Soviet Union.

The Reagan administration has been conspicuously insensitive to the plight of the Palestinian people, apparently willing to jeopardise fruitful relations in the interest of an ideological toughness.

Mr Reagan and his supporters argue that under President Carter the United States lost out in the strategic struggle, both because it failed to keep up militarily and because it paid too much attention to issues such as human rights in determining US policy rather than concentrating on direct US interests.

This can best be remedied, as Mr Reagan sees it, by supporting and rewarding those governments prepared to join the West in the anti-Soviet struggle and punishing those on the other side of the fence.

With the British defending their colonial position in the Falkland Islands and the Americans providing them with intelligence data and weapons, the world is likely to ignore Israel's invasion of Lebanon where, like South Africa in southern Angola, it is carrying a war of genocide against the Palestinian people with weapons supplied to it by the Americans.

Israel's aggression in Lebanon is part of its long-term territorial ambition. The Zionists first swallowed Palestine step by step and so now want to grab part of Lebanon under the disguise of silencing PLO gunners.

Both South Africa and Israel are regarded by the Reagan administration as governments which have joined the West in the anti-Soviet struggle and hence are regarded as important allies.

The Americans, who have used their veto in the Security Council in support of both countries in the past, are in a position to stop Israel's war of genocide in Lebanon.

CSO: 4700/1422

BANKING ECONOMIC REVIEW REPORTS PRIVATE SECTOR NEEDS HELP

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text] IF the balance of payments is not to have a serious adverse effect on Zimbabwe's development, steps need to be taken now to increase the flow of resources into private sector investment.

This is the conclusion of the Zimbabwe Banking Corporation in its latest economic review.

"It would be ironic if the private sector, widely regarded as one of the country's major strengths, should, because of inadequate foreign exchange allocations, turn out to be the weak link in the development programme," said the report.

A situation could occur where foreign funds for the public sector's investment programme are guaranteed, but import al-

locations for private sector development may be dependent upon a favourable trade balance or increased private foreign investment — "both of which are at best uncertain".

The transitional development plan puts private sector investment at almost \$700 million a year over the three years.

One factor which could prevent this target being

achieved is the private sector's inability to get the foreign currency to meet its import content.

However, the recently concluded US\$50 million commodity import agreement, the Heinz negotiations and official recognition of the need for large private capital inflow, all suggest an awareness that private sector growth cannot simply be taken for granted.

Zimbank estimated that the trading account deficit for 1981 was nearly \$400 million, compared with \$157 million in 1980.

But this, by itself, is not necessarily grounds for concern and the current account position should improve this year.

The deterioration in 1981 reflected an upsurge in imports due to growth and development, shown by an increase in the value of imports in 1980 and 1981 of 47 percent and 27 percent respectively.

Figures for external trade in 1981 indicate that domestic exports, re-exports and gold sales amounted to \$959 million, up by 5.5 percent on 1980.

The review predicts the value of agricultural exports should increase this year.

Mineral sales will probably decline, as could manufactured exports, but overall export earnings

should rise by \$15 to 25 million.

The predictions for 1983 onwards are more severe with greater strains on the balance of payments, net food imports increasing, and exports being held back by rising local demand.

The Zimbank report is notably worried about the continuing great trek of skilled whites out of the country.

Net migration in 1981 was 12 737, the highest number since the present series of figures was started in 1964.

"One result of the departure is that external investors, initially encouraged by Zimbabwe's undeniably high — by African standards — level of development, are revising their views."

ITALIAN FIRM TO SUPPLY EQUIPMENT FOR WANKIE TWO

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text] **CONTRACTS** worth almost \$50 million have been signed between the Electricity Supply Commission and Italy's engineering firm, Ansaldo, to supply four 220MW turbines and other equipment for the Wankie Two power station.

It was signed last month by Mr Doug Irvine, ESC's general manager, during the visit to Italy by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

ESC signed a letter of intent for two of the turbines on February 15, with an option on two more for Wankie Two (Stage 2).

The financing of the two parts is complicated.

Turbines five and six will cost, on a fixed price basis including an escalation clause, \$24.3 million.

Of this, \$3 million is in direct grant aid from the Italian government; \$6.8 million in governmental aid credits; the remaining \$14.4 million is being provided through supplier credit by Ansaldo in deutschmarks.

If the option on the other 220MW turbines is

taken up, after approval by the Government, the cost will be \$20.5 million at current prices.

An escalation clause will apply if it is exercised.

Financing will only be through supplier credit from Ansaldo again in 1983.

ESC had the opportunity to use funding in US dollars but eventually decided against doing so, an

ESC spokesman said yesterday.

All the remaining contracts, he added, for Wankie Two (Stage 1) are due to go out to tender in the next few months.

UK consultants Merz and McLellan are preparing the documents.

Coal-fired steam generating units are being supplied by Britain's Babcock Power at a cost of \$48 million to complement

the fifth and sixth turbines.

The first four 120MW turbines for Wankie One are being made by West Germany's MAN engineering group, while the generators are coming from France's Alsthom Atlantique.

The first unit should come on stream in March 1983, with the others following at three-monthly intervals.

Thereafter, the primary 220MW unit will be commissioned sometime in March 1985, and the second four months later.

CSO: 4700/1422

EEC AGREES TO TAKE SUGAR UNDER LOME CONVENTION

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] THE European Economic Community has agreed to take 25 000 tonnes of Zimbabwe sugar with effect from July 1 under the terms of the Lome Convention.

The success of negotiations to obtain a quota over the past two years, led by Trade and Commerce Secretary Mr Rodney Saich, goes further in that the EEC Council has re-allocated to Zimbabwe an additional once-off quota of 8 000 tonnes for 1981/82.

This was in respect of shortfalls on deliveries by other members of the Lome Convention, but underlines also the need for this country to fulfil its quota commitment.

All 6 000 tonnes were shipped to the United Kingdom in May.

It is understood that a contract is being drawn up with leading British sugar refiners Tate & Lyle Ltd, the major processors from the African, Caribbean and Pacific members of Lome, to enable Zimbabwe to deliver its quota in full.

Tate & Lyle are the majority shareholders in ZSR Ltd.

The guaranteed price agreed between the EEC and ACP states is based on internal prices paid to beet sugar producers in the EEC and is now £241 (\$323) a tonne, compared with the world price of £101 (\$135).

The value of the quota

to Zimbabwe can therefore be seen to be especially important at times of low world prices. Mr Angus Fleming, general manager of Sugar Sales Ltd, said this week.

"Despite the efforts of the International Sugar Organisation, world prices have fluctuated violently over the past three years.

"It is vital to the stability of any sugar industry

that a firm base is established, firstly, by having a realistic domestic market price, and, secondly, with sales at guaranteed prices, such as the ACP quota," added Mr Fleming.

After supplying the EEC quota, and the Botswana market, the balance of Zimbabwe's sugar exports, about 150 000 tonnes, are sold at ruling world prices.

Consequently, at the current depressed levels, these exports are yielding substantially less than the cost of production.

The 3c increase in the price of refined sugar granted to ZSR last month was for refining costs. The price of raw sugar for processing remained unchanged, however the Lowveld producers are expected to apply for a price increase shortly.

WHITE EMIGRATION DECLINE CLAIMED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jun 82 p 10

[Text] **HARARE.** — Two years after independence there are signs that a White stampede away from Black rule in Zimbabwe is slowing down.

Officials at airports and frontier posts counted 4 619 emigrants between January and March this year, 680 fewer than over the same period in 1981.

It was the smallest exodus for any quarter since April 1980, when embattled Rhodesia became Zimbabwe.

"Things do appear to be settling," said a British official. "The panic may be over at last." At least 40 000 Whites and perhaps as many as 60 000 have quit since independence. (Official figures show only declared emigrants; many people say they are just going on holiday but never return.)

Nobody knows exactly how many Whites remain among at least seven-million Blacks. But sources put the community at about 160 000, compared with its peak in the 1970s of about 280 000.

The flight has cast Rhodesian Whites around the world, mainly to Britain — the land most of their forefathers left over the past 100 years for a

place in the sun — and South Africa, White rule's last redoubt on the dark continent.

They took their skills with them, and the flight since independence placed in question Zimbabwe's continued prosperity amid Africa's poverty.

In 1981 alone, an increasingly alarmed Government counted in the exodus 40 scientists, 50 doctors, 340 engineers, 540 nurses and teachers, 680 mechanics and 1 800 clerks.

About 1.5 percent of the 11 000-man police force is White now, compared with 40 percent at independence.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's assurances that Whites had a secure future here despite what he called their past sins of repression were brushed aside in the rush for the exits.

Twelve months ago, more people were emigrating from Zimbabwe at peace than they did when it was rebel Rhodesia at war, and the numbers were climbing sharply.

But by the turn of the year things had changed. "The faint hearts mostly seem to have gone," said one Western diplomat. "The remainder seem to have confidence in Mugabe as the great conciliator."

Alongside the brake on the exodus was a steady drain in White support for former Prime Minister Ian Smith and his Republican (formerly Rhodesian) Front Party.

The Front was once the epitome of White supremacy in Rhodesia. Mr Smith was often portrayed in popular prints as a George skewering an emerging dragon of Black nationalism.

Mr Smith (63) now lives an increasingly retiring life on his farm, with only an occasional political foray to warn of doom because of Black incompetence and unfairness to the Whites.

But there is evidence that the man who led the Whites to war rather than grant Black majority rule is not listened to much any more.

Half his parliamentary party has quit to work more closely with Mr Mugabe.

The Republican Front won a by-election two months ago but only 13 percent of listed White voters bothered to turn out.

"Most Whites have now realised that White rule is not going to come back. Those who have chosen to remain just want to get on with living and forget politics," said a political analyst.

Although reduced, the White outflow nevertheless continues at a serious level. And a skill gone now is a greater loss than a year ago when the remaining pool was larger.

The Government has ruled that all youths trained as artisans must work in the country for the same

amount of time as they spent training, or pay for their learning.

Zimbabwe, said the Government had become "a free international training college".

The move was generally welcomed by industry, but some people feared it could backfire by persuading waverers to go while they could rather than await more draconian action.

Planned legislation forbidding Zimbabweans to hold other passports could also cause a new upsurge in emigration.

"Force people to choose between Zimbabwe and Britain or South Africa and they might just do the contrary thing," said one Western diplomat.

"Many Whites remain nervous and unsure of themselves and their places in the new Zimbabwe and it might not take much to get the exodus back at full spate again."

The exodus has incidentally been good news for some Whites in other countries.

An estimated 2 000 to 3 000 engineers, teachers, nurses, builders and other skilled people have left the unemployment queues of the West's recession for work and a place in the sun in Zimbabwe — passing in midair the stream of new exiles seeking their utopias in the opposite direction.
— Sapa-Reuter.

CSO: 4700/1422

NKOMO SUPPORTERS PROTEST DETENTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jun 82 p 9

[Text] **HABARE.** — Women supporters of Zimbabwe's ousted Minister Without Portfolio, Mr Joshua Nkomo, protested against the detention without trial of Mr Nkomo's leading ex-guerrillas during the ceremony of the formal opening of Parliament here yesterday.

Referring to the continued imprisonment of Generals Lookout Masuku and Dumiso Debengwa, one-time heads of Mr Nkomo's Zipra forces, the Zapu Women's League members waved placards demanding: "Why detain liberators without trial?"

They cheered Mr Nkomo as he arrived to take his place on the parliamentary backbenches for the ceremony, and broke into Zapu songs when the Prime Minis-

ter, Mr Robert Mugabe, arrived flanked by his heavily armed escort.

There were some 200 protesters among the 3 000-strong crowd.

Other placards which were waved at Mr Mugabe read: "Detention without trial inhuman."

There were also placards objecting to Mr Mugabe's plans for a people's militia, which the protesters equated with the ruling Zanu (PF) Party's youth wing.

The demonstrators were not hindered by the massive contingent of police but there was some cat-calling between them and members of the crowd who were obviously Mr Mugabe's supporters.

For the first time since 1982 former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith did not at-

tend the opening of Parliament yesterday.

Last year he and Mr Mugabe headed the procession of parliamentarians into the Chamber, but this year new protocol was adopted which would have relegated him to the rear.

The nine members of Mr Smith's formerly 20-strong Republican Front caucus who broke away earlier this year took their seats as Independents yesterday.

Two of them who have been promoted by Mr Mugabe to Cabinet Rank took their place with the Ministers. The other nine were seated in a separate block from those remaining loyal to Mr Smith.

Former guerrillas now integrated in the Zimbabwe Army formed the entire guard of honour and the saluting de-

tachment of the Zimbabwe Artillery, and the only Whites in their ranks were British Army instructors.

British-made Hawker Hunter jets, once used on anti-guerrilla strikes by the Rhodesian Air Force, flew over in formation as the salute was fired.

There was a momentary crisis in the House of Assembly Chamber during the playing of Eshe Sikomborera Africa, which Zimbabwe uses in place of an official national anthem.

A television arc light burst into flames and exploded, showering glass fragments on the heads of MPs and Ministers below.

No one was hurt, but the dignitaries sat down very carefully when the music ceased. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1422

PARATROOPERS USED TO FLUSH DISSIDENTS OUT OF MATOPOS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 82 p 9

[Text]

HARARE. — Intense military activity was reported at the weekend in the troubled southern Zimbabwe province of Matabeleland.

Local residents said dozens of Air Force transport planes designed for paratroop drops had been seen heading south in recent days into bush and mountains frequented by groups of armed dissidents.

Travellers arriving at Bulawayo reported seeing paratroop landings in the Matopos Mountains during the week, followed by prolonged bursts of gunfire.

No Government comment on the reports was available. But Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has repeatedly promised to crush dissidents who have been responsible for a recent spate of killings and robberies in southern and western districts.

At least 25 people have been killed in Matabeleland in the past two months. The Government has blamed ex-terrorists loyal to Matabeleland-based opposition leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, sacked from the ruling coalition in

February following allegations he was plotting a coup. Mr Nkomo denied the accusation.

According to diplomatic sources up to 2 000 ex-terrorists of Mr Nkomo's Rhodesian war Zipra forces have deserted from the 60 000-man national army since February.

Other informed sources said groups of armed men in camouflage uniforms had been seen moving through rural areas, often in groups of 30 to 40.

Local people in Bulawayo, reached by telephone from Harare yesterday, said camouflaged air force Dakota transports were constantly flying south over the city. Their rear doors, used as exits by paratroops in operations, were wide open, they said.

One said he had counted 12 planes. Locals said activity appeared to be centred on the Kezi district, halfway between Bulawayo and the border with South Africa.

Diplomatic sources reported a major push against bandits in the Tjolotjo area northwest of Bulawayo three weeks ago, involving troops of the national army. No official comment was forthcoming.

BRIEFS

TEACHERS RECRUITED--About 250 expatriate teachers, recruited from Western Europe and Canada are expected to arrive in Zimbabwe towards the end of this year, the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell, said in Harare on Monday. In an interview, Senator Culverwell said the teachers from Canada, Britain, Norway, West Germany and Holland would be in the country for a period of three years. Senator Culverwell recently returned from a month-long combined business and vacation tour which took him to a number of West European countries and North America. The deputy minister, who also attended the non-aligned education and culture week-long conference in Cuba, spent much of his time recruiting teachers to work in Zimbabwe. He said that despite the number expected to arrive by the end of this year, more teachers were still needed. On the Havana conference, Senator Culverwell said the theme of the conference was different aspects of education and culture in developing countries. He said illiteracy featured high on the agenda as it was a problem common to all developing countries. He described the conference as successful. The deputy minister said there were 101 Zimbabwe students, in various disciplines in Cuba. He also said he was impressed with the Cuban educational system, which he said Africa should emulate.--ZIS. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Jun 82 p 3]

CASTROL PLANT OPENED--A blending plant worth \$700 000 was officially opened yesterday at Castrol Zimbabwe by the Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr Dzikamai Mavhaire. The deputy minister said: "It is the Government's determination to encourage a vigorous programme for the development of the country. We need to move towards a situation of self sufficiency by implementing extension programmes. Castrol Zimbabwe is fulfilling the policy of the Government," he said. The managing director of Castrol Zimbabwe, Mr Edmund Purvis, said by the end of the year the plant would be producing 75 percent of Zimbabwe's automobile and industrial lubricating oils. At present the plant produces 15 percent of the country's needs. Mr Purvis said: "The extension will reduce our foreign exchange expenditure." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Jun 82 p 3]

ARMY ARMS STOLEN--Army and police patrols are searching for 15 men who raided the Grand Reef army camp near Mutare this week and escaped with weapons from the armoury. After the raid, in which a soldier was hurt, 27 AK rifles, other small arms and some rocket launchers were missing. A police spokesman in Mutare said yesterday that since the weapons were stolen several shooting incidents had occurred near Odzi. Soldiers, police tracker dogs and a CID team were in the area yesterday morning

investigating a report that shots had been fired at a bus. There were no marks on the vehicle and no cartridge cases were found. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Jun 82 p 3]

LEFTIST VICTORY PRAISED--Harare.--Zimbabwe's HERALD newspaper yesterday welcomed the Mauritian socialists' victory in the general election in Mauritius as a potential boost for "progressive" African states. The new government had promised during the campaign to cut air links with South Africa, follow a non-aligned foreign policy, review the agreement by which the island of Diego Garcia was leased to Britain and word for the removal of nuclear weapons from the Indian Ocean. "If the new Government, known to favour a more active role in African affairs, turns out to be another ally in the struggles against apartheid, colonialism in Namibia and the Arab Democratic Republic, big power manipulation and exploitation of man by man, it will have strengthened the progressive movement to which Zimbabwe belongs."--Sapa-Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jun 82 p 8]

PRESS FREEDOM--Harare.--The Mass Media Trust, which now controls five of Zimbabwe's newspapers, has not interfered with the Press, the editor of the SUNDAY MAIL, Mr Willie Musararuwa, said on Television on Sunday night. "They (the editors) print what they think is fit and do not ask for permission or instructions," he said on a ZTV current affairs programme. Nobody in the Mass Media Trust knew beforehand what was going to be printed. Asked whether newspapers had really changed with the new political order, Mr Musararuwa said: "If people read what is contained in the papers today, and those of the past, you will see an about-turn change."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jun 82 p 10]

MATABELE MP ARRESTED--Harare--A Zapu member of Parliament was arrested outside the parliament building on Tuesday by security police, according to the national news agency, Ziana. A government spokesman said Mr Vote Moyo of the Zimbabwe African People's Union Party was detained outside the building on Tuesday afternoon just after the ceremony opening of Zimbabwe's third parliamentary session. The spokesman declined to give the reason for his arrest. Mr Moyo, who represents Matabeleland North in South-Western Zimbabwe, was detained for several weeks in late 1980 under emergency power regulations.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jun 82 p 10]

SUPREME COURT RULING--HARARE--The Supreme Court had ruled that lawyers must be allowed to see two wartime guerilla commanders detained by the Government for more than three months. Chief Justice John Fieldsand said an order denying the men access to lawyers, made by a senior police officer and ratified by Home Affairs Minister Herbert Ushewokunze, was unconstitutional. Mr Justice Fieldsand rejected the State's appeal against an earlier court ruling that lawyers should be allowed to see Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku, deputy commander of the National Army, and Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, former head of ousted Cabined Minister Joshua Nkomo's Zipra guerilla force. The men were detained by the Central Intelligence Organisation in Bulawayo on March 10. The Prime Minister's Office later said in a statement they were being held in connection with investigations into large caches of weapons discovered on property owned by Mr Nkomo's Zapu party. Chief Justice Fieldsand said in his judgment: "At a time when some other countries have tended to erode such rights, it is encouraging to know that our Constitution clearly recognises and provides protection for such a right." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Jun 82 p 9]

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